THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,746—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle
"Glentromie"
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"
Rs. 21
Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th Oct.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	21st ,,
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. Q. Parfit	19th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, [illegible]PLES, [illegible] of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 [illegible] and Third Class, respectively, inclusive [illegible] Baggage will be delivered in LON-[illegible]CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the [illegible] on Return Tickets. Special Rates for [illegible] or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
[illegible]CO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
[illegible]	5,000	800	10th Nov.
[illegible]LE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
[illegible]	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued [illegible] specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23 and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free [illegible] board by the Company's steam launch on the day [illegible] sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port [illegible] and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on [illegible] day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,514	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

KEMP'S PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest Extractors in Norway. His Factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an Oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

Per 1 Gallon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 20th October, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th October, and the

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on THURSDAY, 19th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 29th October. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th September 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tin	Rs. 0 10
Double-size Tin	,, 1 0

TREACHER COMPANY, Ld,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GERMAN POWDER,

(COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.)

NOW in universal use at Home as a safe and mild Aperient, especially serviceable in cases of Hœmorrhoids, Chronic Constipation, and other irregularities. Strongly recommended.

Bottle 12 Annas.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet toothbrush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic and as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PREPARATION OF BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of ERYTHROXYLON COCA, which possesses marvellous, strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.

COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains in a marked degree the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AND
H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

PLEASANT COD LIVER OIL.

TRADE MARK,

(REGISTERED.)

THIS agreeable Oil is prepared from selected livers of the finest Norwegian Cod Fish, and is made pleasant and palatable to the taste by a special process which in no way affects its medicinal value. It is far superior to any Emulsion, as it contains no gummy extraneous matters which increase the bulk, and frequently disturb the digestive organs. This Oil will be found most suitable for delicate persons and children who have difficulty in taking the ordinary Cod Liver Oil.

Price, per bottle Rs. 1-4 and 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 [illegible]864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, [illegible] reet Bloomsbury London.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110,
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in erapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

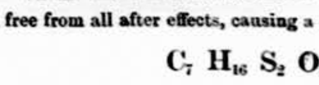
"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7\,H_{16}\,S_2\,O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.



$$C_6\,H_4 \left\langle \begin{array}{l} NH.\,CH_3\,CO \\ O\,C_2\,H_5 \end{array} \right.$$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MOST RELIABLE,
REGULAR, AND
PROMPT FIRM
OF

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.

who have hitherto MAINTAINED THEIR REPUTATION in face of KEEN COMPETITION and GREAT FALL in EXCHANGE, have been now REGISTERING

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1890.

We beg to remind respectfully our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS, both here and up-country, that all Orders for EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1890 are now being booked by us, and MUST BE REGISTERED before the 20TH NOVEMBER next.

The EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE enjoyed by this FIRM is, we trust, a sufficient GUARANTEE to INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS that their ORDERS will be EXECUTED WITH CARE and PROMPTITUDE.

Out of Numerous Testimonials we have been receiving every day, one may be given as under :—

Bombay Club, 20th September, 1889.

. . . , I have the pleasure to state that you have carried out PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY your first contract for the supply of EUROPEAN PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS to the CLUB during the past six months.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, an OFFICE in Dean Lane, at present in the occupation of Messrs. J. C. Bushby and Co. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, for about six weeks. Rent Rs. 175 per month. Apply to

E W FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street, House Agent,

TO BE LET, from 1st December, for a month or six weeks, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE on the Colaba Causeway. Rent Rs. 120 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET from 1st November Mr. SLIGHT'S BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, one of the best on the Hill, and well furnished. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES,
TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,
Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES
BY
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS........................Rs. 4-8 per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR... „ 3-12 „
No. 2, MEDIUM .... „ 2-12 „

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.*

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP AND SOHN, STUTTGART.

These deservedly popular instruments have been sent to all parts of India, and have given satisfaction everywhere. In the driest climates and again in the most humid they have always exhibited the most uniform and solid staying qualities. They are easy to the Touch, brilliant in Tone, and iron-bound throughout, with perfect Check-Repeating Action, and are *Manufactured especially for India to order.*

Price, Rs. 650.
Tin-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25,
or
on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

☛ FACTS ! ☚
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

☛ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory, —Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA ! TEA ! ! from Indian Tea Supply Co., in ½, 1, 2, and 5 lbs. Tins. Quality guaranteed pure. MORTON, MAJU and Co, Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee Re. 1-4, and Ceylon Coffee Re. 1-2 per lb. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground in the latest-pattern closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.—SHARE No. 3,842 of the ORIENTAL MILLS. Information has been given at the Office. If any one finds it and returns, will be Rewarded. Apply to HORMASJI NOWROJI DAJI, at Kuverji Mistry's Chawl, behind Wadia's Fire-temple, Dhobi Talao.

DISAPPOINTED CUSTOMERS.—Please note that our fresh stock of Nevada Butter Pots, Breakfast and Dinner Cruets, Jam Pots, Biscuit Barrels, &c., &c., are just to hand. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, PASTRY, COLD DRINKS, DRAUGHT BEER, Wines and Spirits, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

J. and R. TENNENT'S LAGER BEER.—A fine light Beer of these well-known Brewers fresh received. For particulars apply to BEJONJEE JAMSHEDJEE, Godownkeeper, Framjee Sands and Co.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 63 Medows Street, Bombay.—Complete Layette prepared at a short notice. Price lists on application.

TO LET, a newly-built BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next but one to Protestant Church. Apply DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, 42, Hornby Road.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (late W. I. R. A.)—Open to all India. MEETINGS allowed between 10th Sept. and 31st Decr. 1889. Further reduction of fees throughout. Special Matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes Rs. 6,300 and 10 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

DRESS SHIRT STUDS for Gentlemen, Single Stone Diamond, white, perfectly clean and of intense brilliancy. From Rs. 55.—MARCKS and Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP ; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35 ; without case Rs 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap. Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Stud set, Rs. 3 ; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8 ; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld, Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri. These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

FANCY STATIONERY.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes			
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Fascination Cabinet	„	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the AUCTION SALE of ELEPHANTS advertised to take place on the 10th October 1889 (26th Kunny 1065) is POSTPONED to the 15th January 1890 (3rd Makarom 1065).

T. RAMA ROW, Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 7th October 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
OLD WIRE FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 28th instant, for the PURCHASE of some (300) Three hundred tons of OLD WIRE, in lots of 50 Tons.

Further particulars and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned, and one ton sample of the Wire can be seen at the Government Telegraph store-yard, Wari Bunder.

The Chief, Superintendent, Bombay Division, is not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

P. GERRARD,
Hony. Assist. Supdt., in charge Tel. Stores, Bombay.
Bombay, Wari Bunder, 11th October, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 3 lakhs of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAKWOOD PERMANENT-WAY CHAIR KEYS of 5 different patterns, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard samples with templets or gauges can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 16th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposite of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th September 1889.

NOTICE.

MODY DADABHOY SHAPURJEE, a Portuguese subject and resident of Damaun, died at Damaun aforesaid on the 25th July 1889, leaving behind him considerable immoveable and moveable property, the latter consisting, among other things, of promissory notes of the Government of India, Bonds of the Port Trust of Bombay, and other negotiable Securities last endorsed to the said deceased.

All persons are hereby warned against receiving in mortgage, buying, or otherwise in any way dealing with any of the above described property without the consent of the Undersigned; and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk and peril.

MODY HOMUSJEE MANOCKJEE.
Bombay, 30th September 1889.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the Sixteenth day of October, 1889, at 3 p m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1889.
2. To confirm the nomination of Mr. Vissonji Khimji as Director of the Company.
3. To elect an additional Director of the Company under Clause 84 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Damjee Meghjee, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration ; and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th October, 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, Oct. 9, 1889.

"ANGLO-INDIA,"
A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1889, will be published under the above title, the first number of a Weekly Newspaper devoted to the promotion of British interests in India, and intended to appeal to all classes of the European community throughout the country.

The policy which it will be among the objects of "ANGLO-INDIA" to advocate, is based upon the two-fold conviction that the prosperity of the British Empire in India depends upon the maintenance of that "authoritative" *regime* insisted on by Lord Dufferin as an essential condition of efficient government, together with the free utilisation of European skill and capital in the development of its resources; and that the fulfilment of these conditions presupposes, among other things, the preservation of a just proportion between the English and Native elements in the Public Service, and the adoption of a generous and sympathetic policy towards the European settler.

"ANGLO-INDIA" will advocate the re-organisation of the fiscal system of the country on such a basis as to relieve the Government, as far as possible, of the embarrassment arising from the depreciation of silver, the adoption of a more liberal and far-sighted policy as regards the constuction of railways and other remunerative public works, and the encouragement of independent European enterprise.

It will support the claims of the Services to compensation for the reduction in the purchasing power of their pay, pensions and allowances, caused by the fall in the value of silver, and to a more liberal treament generally.

It will insist on the necessity of a complete revision of the present system of public education in favour of the substitution of vernacular for English, and technical for literary, instruction.

It will lend a hearty support to any well-considered endeavour, on the part either of the Government or private individuals, to ameliorate the condition of the Eurasian community, and its columns will be open to the free discussion of any plan for the purpose.

It will advocate the establishment of a local European Army, as calculated not only to strengthen our military position, but to alleviate the pressure of the home charges and the planting of military colonies in the Hills.

From the prominence given above to Indian administrative problems, it must not be inferred that the programme of "ANGLO-INDIA" is exclusively political. The discussion of social topics will find a place in its columns, and a full share of its attention will be given to affairs outside the Peninsula.

As a chronicle of events, no pains will be spared to make "ANGLO-INDIA" as complete as possible. The services of able correspondents have been secured both in India and in England; no effort or outlay will be spared to procure the best and latest political and social intelligence; and a point will be made of furnishing from week to week an account of what is most interesting in the Art and Literature of the day.

A special feature will be the publication in each number of an Original Complete Story, in addition to an instalment of a Serial from the pen of some well-known writer.

To summarise—it is intended to offer the Anglo-Indian public a Complete, Comprehensive and First-class Newspaper, at a price which will place it within the reach of everybody. For this reason the extremely low rate of subscription will be payable strictly in advance, and orders unaccompanied by a remittance cannot receive attention.

"ANGLO-INDIA" will be edited by Mr. JAMES W. FURRELL, a journalist whose experience and solid judgment, combined with his intimate knowledge of India, are well known to all who remember the reputation enjoyed by *The Englishman* under his Editorship, and who, in placing his services at the disposal of this paper, has, the Proprietor believes, gone far to assure its success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TWELVE RUPEES ... Per annum.
SEVEN „ ... For the half-year.
FOUR „ ... For the quarter.

For a remittance of One Rupee Four Annas, the paper will be sent for the first month to any address in India.

Remittances and orders should be addressed to the Proprietor.

W. H. TARGETT,
Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve...quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... „ Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... „ Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawa'i
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli

Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum*a*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoori
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*ab*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Luridhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanash
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea
d 30 minutes or Dinner.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.

S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
J. S. Moses, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking

Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg

Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ....5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ....4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur St. Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.

Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST
REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,
JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas, &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 22, Corner of Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,
G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

1st May 1889.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons [illegible] situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms a[illegible]

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, [illegible]

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, [illegible]

ADVANCES made on approved [illegible] Security at moderate interest, [illegible] convenient instalments in connection with Poli[illegible] Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, B.S.A.,
Managing [illegible]
Albert Building, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of [illegible] to the *Bombay Ga*[illegible] and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE[illegible] Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, [illegible] Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, [illegible] per month, including horse-keeper. Commission [illegible] Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commi[illegible] towards buying and selling of horses will meet o[illegible] attention. Horses broken to single and double h[illegible] in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The [illegible] shoeing Forge under the management of a thor[illegible] practical English Farrier and every class of [illegible] done

---

ESTABLISHED 1849.
J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months... .... Rs. 26
Six months .... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	976½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	170 xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,030
Prince of Wales......	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,75

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.......	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Braul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,090	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co...........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	415
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co. ...	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	217½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	515xd
New Indian Press......	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	82½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co..........	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co......	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press...........	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	203 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.............	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	625
Bombay Ice Co., Ld....	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Mallon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250		75
Kemp & Co., Ld........	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	400	100	100	...	9 nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	210
Oriental Loan Asso. ...	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 2)	355
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100		9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld......	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mody & Co...					48

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills	-	0	60	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	84
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	800
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22½	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	700
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,210
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	70	Rs. 25	685
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 1	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	470
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	505
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	690
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1000	1,000	Rs. 25	545exd
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	730	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	...	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co...	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld......	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	785
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	670
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	705
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,380	500	500	Rs. 2	520
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500			100
Increased ...	1,483	250	25	Rs. 1.	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld. ...	—	900	1,000	—	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	980
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	500	1,000	Rs. 50	912½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	120
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,162½
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	670
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	400
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	825
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,110
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,280
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	765
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-9
Carolas	„ 247
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 225
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	„ 108-7
Gold Leaf	„ 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-8-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-8-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-8
Pekin do.	„ 23-3-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99½
Four-and-a-half per cent	102¼
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks......	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do, do, ...	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs	3 Do do...	74½
Do.	6 Do. do...	175¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	
China	60 Do. do...	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·727
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, ENE, NW, SSW, WSW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	132
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	3·07
„ „ year	67·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th October	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Press Company, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Karagola arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Melpomene sailed yesterday for Hongkong.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 11-20 to-morrow.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Memonwada commenced yesterday evening, and will continue five successive days.

LOST EMERALD RING.—Shapoorje Sorabjee, residing at Khetwady, reports that he lost a gold ring, set with a large emerald, valued at Rs 300, somewhere about the Fort on Monday last.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. to-morrow, instead of at 12 noon to-day as previously notified.

THE "RAST GOFTAR" DEFAMATION CASE.—Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, applied to Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, on behalf of the proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* newspaper, for a further adjournment of the case for ten days with the consent of both parties. His Worship fixed the further hearing for the 31st inst.

A BLACKMAILING MUCCADUM CAUGHT AND PUNISHED.—When the Municipal sweepers struck work they raised a great out-cry against their muccadams who, they said, would not let them work, or even give them situations unless they consented to part with a consideration of their monthly wages. The difficulty, however, was to get hold of those blackmailing muccadums, for their subordinates were afraid to inform on the offenders, fearing that it might interfere with their prospects of getting further work. Mr. P. Ryan made an example of one muccudam at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday. The prisoner Dadoo Meah, a Municipal muccadum in E Ward, was charged with receiving illegal gratifications from subordinates on 10th September last. Mr. DeSouza did his best for the offending muccadum, but the Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MALABAR HILL ROBBERY.—It may be remembered that on the night of the 29th August last, a number of currency notes, silver jewellery, and wearing apparel, valued altogether at Rs. 1,190, were stolen from the bungalow of Mr. C. Douglas at Malabar Hill. The thieves could not be got at the time; but a persisted inquiry being made, the police got on their trail, run them down, and captured them in the Yellapur taluka, Surat Zilla. The prisoners whose names were Dhania Ramjee, Dhania Peina, and a woman named Bhanki were brought to Bombay, and called on to answer for their offences to Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday. They pled guilty and the two men were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, while six months were considered sufficient for the woman.

THREE MONTHS' SAVINGS OF TEA.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, C. A. G. Pereira, a Goanese pantry-man on board the steamship Chindwara belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, was charged before Mr. Cooper with criminal breach of trust in respect of 6 lbs. of tea, valued at Rs. 4-8. On Monday afternoon, the ship's butler saw a soda-water man hand over a bundle to a boatman alongside the ship, and, on examining it, the tea was found. The accused had made over the bundle to the soda-water man. The accused admitted the possession of the tea, saying it was the accumulations of savings from the usual allowance served out to the officers and ship's crew during the last three months. It was not permissible to remove any of the ship's property in this way, and the accused was found guilty, and sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

PARTIAL TO CHINTZ.—Two days ago Noorali Goorgarali, a Mahomedan, who appeared to be partial to pieces of chintz belonging to other persons, was seen passing along Champa Gully with a piece of chintz in his possession by a shop-keeper there, who recognised him as the man who had attempted a few days previously to remove a piece of cloth from his shop. He was stopped and required to account for the possession of the cloth. His explanation was unsatisfactory, and he was given in custody of a policeman. The cloth, being of a peculiar description, was traced to the only shop where it was sold, and the shop-keeper, Purshotum Lukhmidas, claimed it as his property. Noorali was placed yesterday before Mr. Cooper on a charge of stealing it; and on his plea of guilty, was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE SMART POLICE SEPOY.—Although Bombay is fortunate in possessing a wonderfully smart (?) force of police sepoys, who are always on the alert with both eyes wide open, robberies in the native town by means of housebreaking are not uncommon even in broad daylight. A case of this kind was reported yesterday by one Kalumtoola Heptulla, residing in Serang Street. On Monday morning according to his own story, he secured his door with a padlock and went away. At seven in the evening he returned, and found to his surprise the padlock required no key to undo it, for it was broken. Entering his house, he found, as he suspected, that there had been housebreakers about, for some boxes were lying broken open and their contents which had consisted of gold and silver ornaments and clothes, the value of which he estimated altogether at Rs. 624, gone. Who the thieves were yet remains a mystry.

A BROKER ROBBED OF JEWELLERY.—Abba Oosman and Cummoo Oomer were yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper with having, on the 23rd ult., picked the pocket of Navalchand Bhaidas, a broker in jewellery, of a purse containing a saphire ring, a ruby, and seventy nine pearls, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,500. The complainant had been commissioned by different customers to sell these articles for them. While in the Bhuleshwar flower market on the abovementioned date, he took out the purse to pay for some flowers which he purchased, when starting to go homeward he discovered that the purse was missing, and he reported the loss to the police. Six days later, he received information that a pearl, valued at Rs. 1,000, which one Amerchand had given him to sell, was found at Cazee Moholla. He was taken to the shop of a Borah named Vullibhoy Mahomedbhoy, and there he was shown nine of the missing pearls, which he identified. The remaining pearls were found at the Borah's house. It appeared the two accused and another person took the missing property to a Borah named Rahimtoola Soomar, who introduced them to another Borah, to whom the pearls were sold for Rs. 201. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but each shifted the guilt on to the other, both, however, agreeing in stigmatising the last witness, Rahimtoola Soomar, as a receiver of stolen goods. His Worship convicted both the accused upon the evidence. The second accused, who was already in jail for pocket-picking in another case, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, while the first was sentenced to nine months. His Worship remarked to Rahimtoola Soomar that there were suspicious circumstances in the case which pointed to his having been connected with the whole affair, and warned him to be careful in future. The pearls were returned to the complainant.

HARD ON THE PROFESSION.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Morojee Kassinath, a pleader, applied to Mr. Hamilton to transfer to the Chief Magistrate's Court a case against his client, which had given rise to a charge and a cross-charge between the parties.

Mr. Hamilton: I cannot hear the application now. It must be made when the case is called in its turn.

Mr. Morojee: This is a short application. I believe there is nobody on the other side; and it might be disposed of now for the convenience of professional gentlemen. That has been the usual practice.

Mr. Hamilton: It must come on in its turn. I cannot hear you now.

Mr. Morojee: I believe this is hard upon professional gentlemen. I have other engagements, and I cannot wait here all the time.

The Magistrate made no further answer; and Mr. Morojee left the Court.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Grathorne in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ENGLISH DRAMA BY PARSEE AMATEURS.

THE Parsees have always shown a great partiality for the stage, and there are numerous professional companies amongst them who from time to time give performances in the vernacular languages in all parts of India and Burma, and one company was enterprising enough to go all the way to England to give John Bull an idea of what the Indian drama is like. There are also many amateur actors amongst the community, who give public and private performances from time to time. Foremost amongst these is Mr. P. N. Wadia, who has, according to a vernacular paper, over 25 years' experience and reputation as an actor. This gentleman has recently started an amateur dramatic club, consisting of some of the picked amateurs from the community, and the club intends giving its first performance on Saturday next, at the Novelty Theatre. The pieces selected for the occasion are Egerton Wilk's romantic drama "The Seven Clerks" or "The Three Thieves and the Denouncer," and the very amusing farce of "Make Your Wills." These pieces will be preceded by an original prologue by Mr. Wadia. The *dramatis personæ* will be undertaken by Messrs. B. Peroshaw, C. B. Pavri, P. N. Wadia, B. R. Bomanji, D. E. Patel, S. D. Billimoria, Rustom K. R. Cama, J. M. Cursetjee, and last not least Mr. N. S. Sooj, who plays the lady's part in both pieces. To judge from the very careful manner in which the rehearsals have been conducted under the guidance of Mrs. G. Norville the club ought to give a good account of itself on Saturday next. One of the Parsee's virtues is certainly charity, and they are showing it again in this performance. It is no more a desire to shine as players, for the proceeds are to go to help the funds of the Parsee Lying-in Asylum. It is to be hoped, therefore, the object of the performance will draw as many as the performance itself, and that there will be a bumper house on Saturday.

A DERBY WINNER SOLD FOR £14,000.

THE Duke of Westminster's celebrated racehorse, Ormonde, sails for Buenos Ayres to-morrow (Thursday) on the *Elbe* from Southampton. He was brought from Eaton Hall, Chester, to London on the 25th ult., remaining the night at Mr. John Hetherington's farm at Cricklewood, where he had a special box, and was well cared for. Mr. Hetherington says Ormonde is in splendid condition and form, and has never looked better in his life. He was taken through London next morning, and left Waterloo station in the nine o'clock train, in a box constructed for him, in charge of Hetherington's courier, Harry Burgess, who is a most efficient man, and has taken a great number of horses safely across the Atlantic for various people.

Before leaving Eaton Hall, Don Juan Bocau, the purchaser of Ormonde, received the following certificate from Dr. E. Cooper-Smith, the veterinary surgeon of the Chichester Infirmary, which satisfactorily settles the question of the horse's physical condition:—

Hollist stud Farm, Midhurst, Aug. 13, 1889.

I, Edward Cooper Smith, hereby certify that I have this day, at the request of Captain Russell England, visited his Grace the Duke of Westminster's stud at Eaton, and by his Grace's permission thoroughly examined Ormonde, with a view of ascertaining whether the temporary illness which the horse had suffered from during the stud season, 1889, left any disease that would interfere with his future as a stallion. I found no organic disease whatever, and the lungs, to which my attention was particularly directed, were perfectly sound. The horse has made rapid recovery from his recent illness, and is now in perfect health and condition.

(Signed) EDW. COOPER SMITH, M.R.C.V.S.L.

Ormonde was sold to Don Juan Bocau for the enormous sum of £14,000, the largest amount, it is said, ever paid for a horse; although it is true the Duke of Westminister paid the same money for Doncaster, Ormonde's grandfather. Doncaster was sold to the Duke by Mr. Peck, who bought him from Mr. Merry for £10,000. The next largest amount paid for a horse was for Blairthol, which fetched £12,500 at Mr. Blenkiron's sale.

Ormonde leaves behind him several find foals, yearlings, which are now at Eaton Hall, and do every credit to his foal-getting powers. Don Juan Bocau has already sent over to Buenos Ayres a batch of fifteen thoroughbred mares to be mated with Ormonde, all of them the pick of the English racing studs. Amongst them are Philosophy, Victorine, Floripa, Oberhof, Queen of the South, and Lady Bountiful. He is to be used entirely, when he arrives in South America for stud purposes.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 12, 1889.)

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C R Stevens, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Office of the Ex Engr, Agra Divn, Military Works, with effect from the 11th Aug, 1889, until further orders.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

In continuation of this Office Notification, No 3831-G, dated 19th Sept, 1889, Major N C Martelli resumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, from Lieut-Col W F Prideaux, on the 28th idem.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Agent to the Govr-Genl for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to grant furlough for two years to Lieut-Col L F Boileau, R E, Ex Engr, Military Works and Roads Divn, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 26th Oct, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Manners Smith, at present Personal Assist to the Supdg Engr, Rajputana and Central India, is appointed to relieve Lieut-Col Boileau, and to have charge of the Divn, until further orders.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Forbes s—28 cases plates, D Chothia and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s—5 cases medicine, C N Moolji and Co; 22 cases hams, bacon and cheese, E Bezonjee; 4 cases black cochinel, K Gouldass: 6 cases stationery, K Jaitha; 13 cases cheee, &c., E Russoolji; 1 case needles, V Mahomedally; 12 cases potash, &c, A H Essoofbhoy; 120 cases oilmanstore, C Dadabhoy; 59 cases medicine, &c, B Cullianjee; 5 cases printing ink, K A Hoosein.

Govino s—4 cases stationery, A Esmaljee.

Henzada s—3 bales printing papers and 10 cases green colour, T F Bengalee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt of St John, s—45 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 276 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 795 bales cotton, George McLarren; 450 cwts groundnut, Glade and Co; 788 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,999 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 145 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 2,432 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 225 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 500 cwts wheat, A Mahomedbhoy; 242 bales cotton, P Dossa; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—2 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 2,001 cwts linseeds, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, D Dewchund; 180 cwts gum, Sewjee Pragjee: 15 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjaji and Sons; 8 bales tanned skins, H H Abdool Cader; 1 bale carpets, and 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA

D Balduino s—45 bales coir yarn, and 4001 cwts myrabollums, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts teelseed, J L Kesten.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crathorne s—200 cwts gum, F Hurst; 8,004 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—2,001 cwts castorseeds, and 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—291 bales cotton, R Luchmaudass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—6 cases peacock feathers and 15 cases red raisins, R Datordina; 3 cases moye teeth, M M Esabhoy; 40 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 25 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 30 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 30 cwts raisins, A Jooeub; 25 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 140 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—60 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—70 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.	
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb........	0 6 0	
Do. (round), per lb.............	0 1 9	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 2 0	
Shins, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. small, each..........................	0 3 0	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0	
Do. salt, each....................	0 7 0	
Suet, 1st sort, each.........................	0 6 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 0	
Liver, each	0 4 0	
Heart, each.................................	0 2 0	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb........................	0 2 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0	
Oxtail, each..................................	0 2 6	
Sirloin per lb.................................	0 4 0	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6	
Beef Salt, English per lb............	0 8 0	
MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb................	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each ..	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each..............	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.................	0 3 0	0 3 0
KID (SMALL)—		
Hind Quarter 2nd sort „ ...		0 10 0
Fore „ „ ...		0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart „ ...		0 6 0
PORK FRESH AND SALT—		
Pork Fresh, per lb................................	0 3 6	
Pork Salt, country, per lb, ...	0 2 0	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb.....................................	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 8 0	
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb...............	1 0 0	
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0	
POULTRY—		
Geese, each..	4 0 0	
Turkey Coks (very large), each	6 0 0	
„ Hens, each	3 4 0	
Chickens, large, each	0 4 0	
Pigeons per pair..................................	0 10 0	
MILK AND BUTTER—		
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6	
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure.........	0 2 0	
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 0	
Jagree, per maund...............................	2 4 0	
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0	
BREAD—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each............	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each............	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 2 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer........................	0 1 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer........	0 1 0	
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.......................	0 1 0	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.........................	0 4 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb....................	0 2 0	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.............	0 4 0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Bajri, Rice, per lb.............................	0 0 6	
FIREWOOD—		
Coal, Europe, per ton	22 0 0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0	
Babool, per candy	5 0 0	
„ per maund	0 2 9	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6 0 0	
„ „ per maund	0 3 3	
Aine, per candy....................................	5 8 0	
„ per maund......................................	0 3 6	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy .	4 0 0	
„ „ „ per maund .	0 2 3	
Kurmell, per candy	4 8 0	
„ per maund	0 2 9	
Khaire, per candy..................................	7 0 0	
„ per maund	0 3 0	
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 3 0	
GHEE—		
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0	
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer ...	0 5 6	
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 6	
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle...	0 6 0	
„ common, country, per bottle	0 1 3	
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 14 0	
OIL—		
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 8 0	
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0	
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5 0 0	
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4 9 0	
Linseed Oil, country, per maund ...	4 12 0	
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0	
Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin...........	2 3 0	
SUGAR—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer..........................	0 10 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer..........................	0 8 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer..........	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer........	0 2 0	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer............	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer.......	0 1 9	
Do. do. brown, per seer.......	0 1 9	
Do. Mauritius, per seer.................	0 1 9	
Tea, Hill, per lb..................................	0 14 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb........................	0 10 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb........................	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer....................................	0 1 6	
GRAIN—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra.............	4 4 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 12 0	
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra............	3 6 0	
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra ...	2 8 0	
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 4 0	
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 12 0	
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra.......	3 12 0	
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort........................	6 4 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra........	5 4 0	
Do. Common, per phurra ...	4 4 0	
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4 12 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 4 0	
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2 0 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra..	1 8 0	
Barley (new), per phurra..................	2 4 0	
Do. (old) do.	1 8 0	
Oats, per phurra..................................	4 8 0	
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 8 0	
Linseed, per phurra..............................	4 8 0	
Maize, per phurra................................	2 8 0	
Moong per phurra................................	4 8 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 0 0	
Mussoor per phurra	3 4 0	
Do. Dall per phurra	3 6 0	
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra...............	2 0 0	
Peas' per phurra	3 8 0	
Toor, per phurra	3 4 0	
„ Dall, 1st sort	6 4 0	
„ „ 2nd sort	5 0 0	
Wal Beans of sorts, per phurra	5 0 0	
Wurree or Vagoo, per phurra	3 4 0	
Kong, per phurra	2 12 0	
VEGETABLES—		
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	2 8 0	
Do. do. do. per seer ...	0 1 0	
Do. do. small per maund...	1 12 0	
Do. do. do. per seer..........	0 1 0	
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund...	1 4 0	
Onions, per seer	0 0 5	
Carrots, per seer	0 1 3	
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0	
Lettuces, each	0 0 6	
Beet, large, each	0 1 6	
Beet, small	0 1 0	
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6	
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0	
French Beans, per seer........................	0 1 0	
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0	
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer................	0 0 6	
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 6 0	
Pumpkins, large, each	0 10 0	
Do. small, each	0 8 0	
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4 8 0	
Do. shelled, per maund	3 0 0	
Betelnut, per maund...............................	5 0 0	
Do. leaf, per 100	0 1 9	
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6	
PICKLES, COUNTRY—		
Mango, per seer	0 1 0	
Lime, per seer	0 1 0	
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9	
Papads, large, per seer...........................	0 1 3	
„ small, per seer	0 1 3	
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11	
Salt 2nd sort	0 1 6	

THE "TRAVELLERS" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and languor. Relieves Sea-sickness. Agreeable and Cooling. Per bot. Rs. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard, and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 10th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 10th May to date.	Variation 10th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·896	+·030	—·013	Calm	1	74·2	94·0	63·1	—5·6	63	...	...	24·40	—2·01
Agra ...	29·902	+·027	—·033	S W	4	75·2	96·5	69·0	+0·5	51	...	...	23·14	—6·40
Allahabad ...	29·861	—·016	—·068	N N E	2	76·7	95·9	64·2	—4·3	62	...	...	31·23	—1·84
Jhansi ...	29·860	+·020	—·042	Calm	1	77·4	98·5	69·9	+1·2	50	...	...	27·87	—8·65
Jacobabad ...	29·915	+·106	+·022	Calm	3	63·0	95·5	56·9	—8·5	35	...	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi ...	29·917	+·070	—·016	E N E	9	72·9	98·7	65·9	—7·8	27	...	...	3·11	—3·30
Ajmere ...	29·925	+·007	—·062	W	1	64·8	92·8	59·2	—3·2	74	...	...	23·26	+2·03
Deesa ...	29·871	+·011	—·071	E	...	76·7	99·3	60·8	—5·6	41	3	...	27·58	+1·01
Rajkot ...	29·834	—·010	—·108	N	4	78·8	98·4	61·9	—6·6	41	3	...	25·95	—3·72
Neemuch ...	29·884	—·004	—·063	Calm	1	79·6	93·8	63·7	—1·0	43	1	...	31·52	+0·52
Indore ...	29·907	+·023	—·037	S	1	76·7	89·1	63·6	+0·6	59	...	...	27·57	—6·95
Saugor ...	29·880	+·023	—·067	S E	4	77·3	92·4	65·0	+0·9	50	...	...	54·53	+13·42
Jubbulpore ...	29·913	+·007	—·019	S S E	2	72·2	90·0	61·1	—2·8	65	3	..	63·30	+8·71
Hoshangabad...	29·912	+·013	—·056	E N E	2	71·9	92·4	67·2	+1·0	69	...	...	50·92	—4·92
Khandva ...	29·903	+·024	—·037	E	2	75·3	93·2	65·8	+0·6	62	...	...	26·29	—5.15
Raipur ...	29·886	+·015	—·026	N N E	6	74·3	86·9	66·6	—3·3	79	5	...	44·29	—5·83
Nagpur ...	29·888	+·002	—·035	N N E	5	76·7	91·7	69·1	+0·7	61	6	...	35·39	—10·75
Amraoti ...	29·904	+·029	—·019	E S E	6	80·2	92·1	68·3	+0·9	30	3	...	26·03	—7·23
Akola ...	29·901	+·017	—·036	E N E	6	75·9	92·4	68·3	+3·6	62	5	...	29·93	—3·70
Surat ...	29·857	+·007	—·072	S E	4	81·1	91·6	76·0	+5·7	78	4	...	40·25	—2·10
Malegaon ...	29·886	+·017	—·062	E	3	78·0	92·9	66·3	+1·4	50	1	...	15·31	—8·94
Bombay ...	29·820	—·006	—·100	E N E	6	82·2	89·3	78·7	+2·2	84	9	...	67·11	—9·82
Poona ...	29·857	—·019	—·075	S E	7	79·2	89·6	72·4	+6·1	68	6	...	26·22	+2·49
Sholapur ...	29·881	+·036	—·048	E	8	77·7	91·2	71·5	+4·3	78	7	...	27·49	—3·50
Ratnagiri ...	29·814	—·044	—·076	E	3	85·9	86·4	77·4	+3·6	62	1	0·02	103·11	+0·48a
Belgaum ...	29·827	—·012	—·080	E N E	4	73·8	81·3	67·8	+2·5	83	4	0·29	51·07	+10·50a
Goa ...	29·825	—·002	...	W	2	81·0	85·0	79·0	...	96	2	0·10	94·48	...b
Karwar ..	29·807	—·019	—·110	N E	2	78·1	86·2	74·7	+0·9	92	2	0·29	175·01	+52·94c
Mangalore ...	29·808	—·013	—·123	Calm	2	76·9	84·8	73·9	—0·3	91	10	0·40	114·35	—29·24
Calicut ...	29·830	+·008	—·106	S E	8	78·1	84·3	75·0	...	85	10	0·06	101·27	+5·28
Cochin ...	29·843	+·002	—·095	S E	M	75·0	83·2	74·2	—0·1	95	10	1·72	73·11	—29·33e
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad .	29·887	+·030	—·051	E	4	75·5	88·1	72·9	+5·7	86	9	...	26·65	—9·21
Masulipatam ...	29·840	+·033	—·048	N	6	76·3	88·5	76·9	+1·4	95	10	1·75	40·05	+12·21c
Bellary ...	29·882	+·015	—·051	Calm	2	72·5	78·4	70·3	—0·4	98	10	0·03	21·99	+3·85b
Cuddapah ...	29·856	+·035	...	S W	...	74·8	88·5	73·8	...	93	10	0·77	30·93	+17·54a
Madras ...	29·779	—·015	—·152	N NW	9	76·2	82·7	74·2	+0·9	93	10	1·59	21·25	—0·40f
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	29·826	+·005	—·087	W	3	75·8	86·0	72·9	—1·4	93	10	1·29	17·79	+1·34f
Negapatam ...	29·820	+·021	—·079	S W	4	75·3	84·9	74·2	—1·7	94	10	0·75	15·70	+0·40d
Colombo ...	29·883	—·013	—·067	S S W	14	82·5	83·0	74·5	...	73	8	0·29	69·81	+35·28g

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.

a Dark gloomy weather. *b* Passing showers during day. *c* Thunder storm. *d* Thunder and lightning at distance. *e* Sea rising. *f* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *g* Sea rough.

SUMMARY.—Since yesterday the barometer has risen rapidly in Sind and moderately in the Punjab, Berar, the Central Provinces, at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and locally at Surat, Malegaon and Sholapur. It has on the contrary fallen briskly at Ajmere and moderately in the North-West Provinces at some stations in the Bombay Presidency and locally at Madras. In Gujarat, Central India, on the Coromandel Coast and in the North-West Provinces, the barometer is unsteady. The isobars show that the depression noticed yesterday off the Coromandel Coast is now off somewhat considerable intensity and its centre to-day lies to the east-south eastwards of and not far from Madras. The nearer approach of the disturbance is giving somewhat heavy rain to the Madras Presidency, and the weather off the Coromandel Coast is squally and stormy. Baric gradients in the neighbourhood of Madras are steadily increasing in steepness and the wind velocity will most probably increase considerably. Pressure is below the normal all over the country and the deficiency is excessive at Madras and also at West Coast stations from Cochin to Rajkot. Calm is reported from Bellary, Mangalore, Neemuch, Jacobabad, Jhansi and Delhi, and the wind directions generally are very irregular. They are south-westerly to westerly at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Ajmere and Goa; northerly at Madras, Masulipatam and Rajkot, and at all other stations north-north-easterly to southerly. The wind velocity of the past 24 hours has been below the average at several stations, but has been nearly normal at Karachi, Poona, Sholapur and Negapatam. At Madras and Colombo the wind velocity was nearly double the average, and at Masulipatam, Calicut, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur, it has been moderately above it. This morning's observations show that the wind force has a decided tendency to increase at Madras, Calicut, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Amraoti, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Rajkot, Allahabad and Colombo. The maximum temperature is 6° above the mean of the day at Karachi, Allahabad, Saugor and Jhansi, 3° at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa and nearly 2° in Gujarat, Central India and locally at Agra, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon and Secunderabad, and 1° at Poona, Sholapur, Delhi and Karwar. In other districts it is below it, and the defect is considerable at several stations in the Madras Presidency owing chiefly to the rainfall there. The variations elsewhere are trifling and unimportant. The highest maxima are 99° at Deesa and Karachi, 98° at Rajkot and Jhansi, 96° at Agra and Allahabad, 95° at Jacobabad, 94° at Neemuch and Delhi and above 90° at nine other stations. The night temperature is 8° below what it should be at this season in Sind, 6° in Gujarat and locally at Delhi, and 3° to 4° at Allahabad and Ajmere, while, on the contrary, it is about 4° in excess of the normal in the Bombay Presidency and locally at Akola and 6° at Secunderabad. The changes in the mean temperature of the day have been large at Ratnagiri, Cochin, and at several stations in the Madras Presidency. Elsewhere they appear to have been small. Humidity has increased generally in the Madras Presidency and locally at Cochin, Sholapur, Poona, Bombay, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Saugor, Neemuch, Indore, Ajmere, Jacobabad and Delhi. In other districts it appears to be decreasing moderately. Skies are overcast in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Central India they are cloudy. In northern India they are altogether free from clouds. Rain has fallen chiefly in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at the more southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. The more important falls are 1·72" at Cochin, 1·75" at Masulipatam, 1·59" at Madras, and 1·29" at Trichinopoly. The weather on the west coast generally is unsettled and more rain is likely to fall chiefly in the same area as to-day. The disturbance off Madras is causing stormy weather and probably marks the approach of a somewhat early north-east monsoon.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Harvey, Col, Bo, 5th Lanc, on duty, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 15.

Kelly, Surgn, Beng, M S, returning to duty, from leave, from England.

Maycork, Capt, Beng, A P D, 1st R Bde, on leave, from Bareilly.

Grayfoot, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Asseijaat.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Harvey, Col, Bo, 5th Lanc, from leave, to Mhow.

OCTOBER 15.

Hamilton, Surgn, Madras, M S, off leave to Australia, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon Lyttleton H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 16th October, 1889.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle Meeting has been received, and may be seen at Head-quarters. All members wishing to enter are requested to record their names at Head-quarters on or before the 28th instant.

2. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. The first Commanding Officer's parade will take place on the 26th instant. Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements not later than Friday, the 25th instant.

3. The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 p. m. on the 17th instant. N. C. officers and members are requested to attend as there will be drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for Recruits.

4. There will be a meeting of the Members of "C" Company to-night at 8-30 p.m., at the Great Western Hotel.

5. Drill for Cadets of the Cathedral High School and John Connon School will be as follows:—Mondays, 3 to 4 p.m.; Wednesdays, 4 to 4-30 p.m.; Thursdays, 3 to 4 p.m.; Fridays, 4 to 4-30 p.m.; and not as previously ordered.

6. Commencing from Saturday, the 19th instant inclusive, the Range at Coorla will be open on every Monday, Thursday and Saturday until further orders, an Instructor will attend. Ammunition can be obtained on the range.

7. As most stringent orders have been received relative to empty cartridge cases, members are informed that fresh ammunition will not be issued until the empty cases have been returned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

8. There will be drill at the riding school on Thursday morning at 7 a. m. for all members. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited o Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, October 16th, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
This day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine-drill at Head-quarters.
Thursday 17th, 9 p.m.—Instructions at Head quarters.
Friday 6-30 a.m.—Squad drill in rear of the Town Hall.

2. On Saturday, the 19th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the heavy guns. Dress:—Uniform, and helmets, without ball, badge, or chin-chain. All members are requested to attend.

3. Members are requested to apply at once to the Pay Masters, for orders for the new pattern uniforms, sanctioned by Government, also forage caps.

4. Prospectuses for the Indian Rifle Association (late Western India Rifle Association), and of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle Meeting, to be held at Poona, can be seen at head-quarters.

By Order,
L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut. and
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Melpomene, 1,943 tons, Captain E. Perini, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo, Mr. O. Drecosen, Mr. I. Recerteno, cabin passengers, and 14 deck passengers on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R. W. Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi and Kathiawar coast with a general cargo, Mr. H. H. Moloney, Mrs. Hurst, Mr Pestanjee, cabin passengers, and 1,215 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Crathorn ..	1772	McCulloch ..	J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Knight of St. John	2214	Bevis	K	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Gwalior	1602	Nantes......	1	P. & O. Co
„ Poseidon ..	2309	Lemisich ..	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
„ Melpomene.	1943	Perini	8	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Karagola (s)	Gimblett....	Karachi, Oct 12.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Evans	Portsmouth.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Melpomene (s)....	Perini	Hongkong.

The steamer Siam began to load yesterday for Aden, &c.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious. Re. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, next to their Auction Rooms, the handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, crockery and glassware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, pictures, carpets, lamps, &c., the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.

The property is on view.

SALE OF COTTON SHIRT, NIGHT CAPS, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the parties concerned—

About 9,349½ doz. night caps of different qualities.
„ 360 „ shirts „
„ 111 „ drawers „
„ 16 „ stockings „
„ 127¼ „ socks „
Also suudry shirts, night caps, shawls, cloth paper, &c.

SALE OF TIMBER AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY AT COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory, on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at two p.m.—

About 3,500 cubic feet of timber scantlings of various descriptions, and

A large quantity of timber wood, fire, in lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ambawady, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co. in good order and condition and not much used, an English-built park phaeton by Kesterton of London in good order with brake, a high-class iron-grey Arab horse (Dandy) about 5½ to 6 years spirited and fast, with a set of harness made to order, rich table ornaments, handsome Satsuma and Kaga vases, superior table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Nash, pictures, lady's and gentleman's saddles, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. VERNON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood specially designed household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, including handsome large pier glasses, drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, English-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, the property of A. PELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NANABHOY BOMANJEE STREET, LEADING FROM HORNBY ROW TO GUNBOW WELL, WITHIN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sale by Public Auction on the premises in two separate lots the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 41 feet and 6 inches in length and 25 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 276 and 33, together with the messuage of dwelling house of 2 compartments standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos 15 and 17 and ward No 1781, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonabai, wife of Sorabjee Sethna, on the west by the house of Darashaw Burmonjee Sethna, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, and on the south by the house of Merbai, wife of Pestonjee Cursetjee Jussawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND, OPEN TO SEA BREEZE, AT KANTWADEE, NEAR BANDORA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the executors of the will of the late Mr. Ignacio Francisco Pereira, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 7922 square yards or thereabouts, and situate on the public road, leading from Chimbai to Kantwadee. The ground is open to sea breeze, and is divided into five convenient lots, as follows:—

Lot	Square yards.
A	368
B	2048
C	1905
D	1817
E	1784

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the ground can be seen.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY next, the 21st inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the undermentioned English-built carriages, just imported, suitable for a single horse.

1 handsome canoe-shaped landau.
1 „ victoria with movable coach box.
1 „ mail phaeton.
1 „ double-seated miniature brougham.
1 „ state carriage.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Sha Dewjee Sogpall, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Camatee Elloo Allapa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of January 1888—

All that piece of leasehold ground admeasuring 1386 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Mazagon Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, together with the messuage and building standing thereon and bounded on the west by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., on the south by the property of Josey Dewjee Apa and Pragjee Bhimjee, on the east by the said Mazagon Road, and on the north by the property of the said Josey Dewjee Apa and Pragjee Bhimjee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Camatee Elloo Allapa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable Landed Properties at Old Sonapore Road without the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 5th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ardaseer Bomanjee Kandawalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of December, 1882, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 5th day of August, 1884, the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—

Firstly—All that piece of Fazandari ground, with the messuages, tenements or houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Sonapore Road, admeasuring 715 1-9th square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east partly by Ardeseer Bomanjee Kandawalla Cross Lane and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west partly by the house of Jiwanbai, daughter of Framjee Vacha, partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, on the north by the said Old Sonapore Road, and on the south partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the Kandawalla Cross Lane, and partly by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, and which said houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43, 45 and 46, respectively.

Secondly—All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Old Sonapore Road, in Ardasir Bomanjee Kandawalla Cross Lane, admeasuring 128 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1034 and new survey No. 8185, and bounded on the east and south by the said Kandawalla Cross Lane, on the west and north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Government ground, with the cadjan shed standing thereon, situate at the Old Sonapore Road aforesaid, admeasuring 166 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 1011, and new survey Nos. 2-8187 and 2-8188, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Ardaseer Bomanjee Kandawalla, on the west by the property of Dhurma Colee, on the north by the property of Eduljee Dosabhoy Bharoocha, and partly by the property of Jeewanbai, daughter of Framjee Vacha, and on the south by the property of Maneckbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, and which said cadjan shed was formerly and is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 16, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will hold their bi-weekly Auction sale of handsome household furniture and miscellaneous articles, including some printed carpets and a parcel of 41 pieces of brilliants or diamonds, at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 16th October, 1889, at 2 p.m.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Bombay, October 16, 1889. Auctioneers.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London.

Consultation Hours: 3 to 5 P. M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

he universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.

(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to Messrs Kemp & Co's shop, a lot of very handsome and rich Bohemian glass 36, 30, 24, 18, 12, 8 and 16 lights chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 lights argand lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, black and teakwood carved couches with rich damask lining, very rich velvet and Brussels carpets, 1, 2, and 3 lights wall-shades, chairs, book-cases, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH AND COUNTRY BUILT CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanji Manockjee Petit's office:—

1 English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, suitable for single horse.
1 English-built C spring open carriage by "Peter."
1 do Mail-phaeton.
1 do Victoria phaeton by "Hart."
2 do New glass fronted miniature brougham.
3 do Miniature new Landaus.
3 do New victoria phaeton.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, near Officer's Mess, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, Burma arms, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, English poultry, a handsome Bay Arab, 14-2, aged, very handsome, quiet to ride or drive, perfectly steady on parade with all arms, up to great weight, a bay waler mare, 14-2, six years old, quiet in harness and constantly driven by a lady, a very easy running dog-cart, set of English brown harness, one child's pony, lady's saddle and bridle, a lot of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. the property of Captain WALTER, F. G. MOBERLY, R.A., breaking up his establishment.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

The property of a gentleman going home—

1 handsome strong four-seated barouche, in very good order.

1 pair of handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horses, 14-2 quiet to ride and drive.

1 strong semi-shigram, by Stephens, in very good order.

1 fast trotting bay Arab horse, goes well in shigram, very quiet.

The property of another gentleman—

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 strong second-hand victoria, with removeable coach-box.

1 strong bay Arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive,

1 handsome strong English-built vis-a-vis, in very good order.

1 handsome strong arab horse has been regularly driven and ridden for the last 2 years, height 14-2, 7 years old.

By order of the commandant, 1st Bombay Lancers—

3 young fresh walers, one of them, the chesnut, is an officer's charger, and is broken into harness, the other 2 would make a very good pair.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and desirable bungalows, with outhouses and garden, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill facing the Sea.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, first in one lot, and then in three different lots, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold Government land or ground, together with the bungalows, outhouses, &c., situated at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 8,065 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 16361 and 16366, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the west by the seashore, on or towards the east by the property of Dwarkadas Shamjee, on the south by the property of Mr. Tharlabhoy Topan and Sewlal Motilal, on the north by the property of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and the said premises are at present in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars, plans, and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 16, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 15.

THE London Mint is buying Silver again, and Reuter's quotation of last evening shows an advance of 3-16d. per oz.; but private telegrams make the price of the metal ⅛d. dearer, at 43d. per oz. Rupee securities, following suit, have moved up ⅛ per cent., in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents, at £67¼ and £70½, respectively. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 97, though no indication of dearer money is given by the rates of discount; and about £275,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. lower at 86½; and exchange on London had declined 3½ centimes, say, to fcs. 25·22½.

In General Produce, Liverpool quality of Linseed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, but other quotations come unchanged. The week's import of Linseed was 28,000 quarters against 11,000 quarters imported in the previous week. Rapeseed was unaltered; and Friday's rates continued to rule for Wheat, both in London and Liverpool. The Goat Skin sales commenced in London yesterday with a good demand, 83,000 skins being put forward for sale, 56,000 Sheep Skins will also be offered.

The continued downward course of the Liverpool Cotton market was indicated yesterday by a further decline of 1-16d. in spot Mid.-American, at 6 3-16d. per lb.; while "Good" and "Fine" Broach receded ⅛d. per lb., other quotations for Surats remaining unaltered. American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for January-February deliveries, but in all other positions the decline was 1-16d. per lb. The market closed quiet, Surats easier, the total sales having reached only 8,000 bales, including 500 Surats. The imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The spot price in New York remained at 10⅝ cents, but October Futures were 11 points down, at 10·45 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports keep heavy; and the following figures show how they stand in comparison with the arrivals in the two previous seasons for the same period.

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts	60,000	56,000	62,000
Two days' do	105,000	93,000	102,000
Since 1st September ...	1,038,000	836,000	1,283,000

To-day has been almost blank as far as our local Cotton market is concerned, the quiet feeling which prevailed yesterday having been intensified; and the only business reported worth mentioning has been the purchase of a few hundred bales of Bengal, at Rs. 192-4 per candy. Prices are not quotably lower either for contracts in new Cotton or for ready stuff, but they are somewhat uncertain as lacking the test of actual business.

WHEAT.—There has been rather more enquiry in this market to-day; but only a moderate business has transpired. The tone at closing was steady with prices unaltered from our last quotations. Bad accounts of the new crop continue to reach us from Delhi.

SEEDS.—A few transactions in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have been reported to-day, but on the whole, only a small business has been done in a quiet market, with prices unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	723	bales.
Wheat..............................	29,019	cwt.
Linseed	4,514	„
Rapeseed	3,559	„
Gingelly	1,310	„
Castor Seed	3,514	„

EXCHANGE, following the advance in Silver on the other side, opened with a firm feeling at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank remittance and 1-16d. in Credits on last evening's rates; but the amount of business passing has been limited both ways. In Private Paper we have heard of some transactions for October and March delivery, at 1s. 4 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 4 9-16d. for forward demand; and in Bank remittance at 1s. 4 15-32d. and 1s. 4½d. for November transfer, and 1s. 4½d. for January-February transfer. At closing we quote forward Credits at 1s. 4¾d. to February, and 1s. 4 23-32d. for March; and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 15-32d. for November-December, and 1s. 4½d. for January to 15th March; ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 4 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic........	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·76.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady at about yesterday's final quotations both for money and account. Fours have been quoted throughout the day at 99⅜ per cash; and there have been sellers for the coming settlement at 99¼; while for the November account 99, sellers, has been the rate. 102¾ is still the nominal quotations for the other paper.

SHARES.—The demand for Cotton Spinning shares is increasing, and many have changed hands to-day at higher rates. Madras United, however, as an exception, have declined Rs. 25 to our quotation. In Press shares, Mofussil have advanced Rs. 10 per share; but others are unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 976¼ per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, OCT. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

TRINCOMALEE, OCT. 15.

The H. M. S. Garnet left this morning for Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera........................	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes..............	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper................	67¼
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..............	107½
Bar Silver	42 15-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 15.—The barometer has risen rapidly in the Indus Valley, and is now above normal in the Punjab. Elsewhere changes are small, and pressure distribution is unaltered in the Bay and the Peninsula. The shallow depression off the Coromandel Coast yesterday is still unaltered in character and position. Winds are strong at Colombo, moderate on the Coromandel Coast, and light in the Burma and Bengal Coasts. Very shallow depression is still in existence at the West Coast between Goa and Calicut, and continues to give thunder-storms, hence fairly general rain has fallen over the Peninsula south of lat. 16. Mercara reports three, Trevandrum two, Cochin, Coconada, Masulipatan, Madras, and Trichinopoly over one inches of rain. Weather is unusually cool in Upper India, and three degrees below normal in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point-Penang cable still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 14.

10 p.m.	81·4

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	82·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY,

BIRTH.

WILSON—October 13, at Broach the wife of A. H. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WADIA—TARACHAND—October 12, at Pootlan Baug, Parell, F. R. Wadia to Jelubai, the third daughter of the late Mr. C. J. Tarachand.

DEATH.

BATLIBOYE.—Ruttonjee Cursetjee Batliboye died last night. Funeral this day at 3 p m, Opposite the Marine Lines Station.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BEDDY—October 4, at Agra, Mary Elizabeth Lucretia, the wife of Henry Loder Beddy.

FLYTER—October 4, at Monghyr, Caroline Louisa, relict of the late Captain James Flyter, late 61th Regiment, B N I, H E I C S, aged 72 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

A USEFUL little hand-book on the Merchandise Marks Act and the laws relating to designs in India has been compiled by Mr. R. Gilbert, the well-known Bombay solicitor. The object of the writer is to enable the merchant to know what are his rights and remedies under the law in India for the protection of his trade-mark. The Indian Penal Code gave a merchant a criminal remedy which has been made more effective by the Marks Act. The merchant has also a right to redress by civil action. He can obtain an injunction to restrain any one from using a fraudulent imitation of his trade-mark and compel him to pay damages, or account for the profit on goods sold under the mark. Hitherto the civil remedy has been usually resorted to, because the plaintiff can recover his costs in a civil action. The new Act empowers the Magistrate's Court to give costs to prosecutor or defendant as the case may be. Mr. Gilbert says that in Bombay there is not a sufficient number of Magistrates to dispose of such cases without great delay, and he is of opinion that the civil action will be most generally resorted to. The Custom House authorities have power under the new Act to seize goods improperly marked or bearing fraudulent trade-marks. The dishonest trader will, no doubt, avail himself of Mr. Gilbert's hint that this difficulty may be turned by affixing the trade-mark after the goods have run the gauntlet of the Custom House. The Act defines a mark as that which denotes that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of a particular person. A symbol, a name, or number, or a combination of any such, may be used as a trade-mark; and no mark is illegal which is similar to any trade-mark already in use. The rule is that no trader shall pass off his goods as the goods of another, and mere inadvertence will not be an excuse if he chance to use a mark already appropriated. The agent, and the importer, and the shopkeeper, are as liable to civil damages as the original offender, and a steamship company can be restrained from carrying improperly marked goods. In a case of criminal prosecution, the plea is admissible that the defendant was not aware that the goods were fraudulently marked, and that he gave every facility to the injured party to obtain justice. This is a sample of very drastic legislation of a kind which is coming more and more into fashion. Legislators of the present day seem to have never read Mill on Liberty, or to have heard a British Chancellor of the Exchequer lay down the great axiom *caveat emptor*. It will be interesting to see how this Act and other similar Acts work in practice. Mr. Gilbert admits that it is very difficult to say what is or is not a tolerable imitation of a mark; various judges holding various opinions on the subject. It is of no avail to print on the ticket, "This is not Pears's soap, it is made in Germany by Hans and Co.," if a Guzerati-speaking purchaser might infer from the general get-up of the label that he was really purchasing the soap which would alone satisfy the fastidious Mrs. Langtry. A great deal of German soap has been confiscated in the Indian Custom House under this severe interpretation of the law. The owner of the honest trade-mark will lose his remedy if he be himself guilty of a deception, and use his mark to mislead the public as to the quality or origin of the goods. He must take immediate steps to vindicate his right, or if he allow heavy expenditure to be incurred before giving notice that he claims a trade-mark which is being infringed, the Court will hold that he has been guilty of negligence, or has acquiesced in the action of which he complains. Of course this rule will not apply when a merchant is not aware that his tradesmark is being wrongfully used by a dishonest trader, provided action be taken when he becomes aware of the wrong. On many minor points Mr. Gilbert's handbook is suggestive and interesting, and for these, as well as for the Marks Act, and a compendium of the laws relating to marks and designs, the merchant and the trader would do well to turn to his clearly-written pages.

IN the tables of imports, as set forth in the annual trade returns of British India, there are some articles of merchandise for which we pay large sums annually to foreign countries, but which we could by a little intelligent enterprise produce for ourselves. Take for example the articles enumerated under the heading *Food and Drink* in the return in question, and which in five years—1884 to 1885—have risen from 538 lakhs to a little under 750 lakhs of rupees in value. They comprise, amongst other things, *Liquors* and *Provisions*, the total cost of which, 210 lakhs, ought not to be grudged, seeing that they are imported for the use of the European population and that the country is not in a position to produce them. The other articles enumerated under this heading comprise tea, sugar, fruits and vegetables, salt and spices, and fish, &c., and surely these articles are well adapted for indigenous industry. Yet we find the country paying 208 lakhs for its sugar, 26 lakhs for tea, 93 lakhs for spices, 79 lakhs for salt, 50 lakhs for fruits and vegetables, and 14 lakhs for its fish, while Persia, Arabia, and Turkey carry away between them over 18 lakhs for such a domestic article as ghee. What aggravates the evil in this respect is the circumstance that India itself produces some of these articles within its borders and exports them too. She exports tea to the value of 517 lakhs, and sugar 42 lakhs. Here it is certainly a question of taste, but is it too much to expect that indigenous enterprise should consult the requirements of the Indian consumers so as to prevent a part, if not the whole, of the annual drain. Of the 50 lakhs of fruits and vegetables, the item of dates alone carry away 35 lakhs, which likewise falls to the share of Persia, Arabia, and Turkey. Surely if the Agricultural Department of Government is good for anything it ought to be able to save the country such a drain. In regard to spices, of the 93 lakhs of imports, nearly 23 lakhs are re-exported, and of the remaining 70 lakhs of these articles, perhaps the climate of the country may be unsuitable for the growth of some of them. Oils form another item on which much saving could be effected to the country by intelligent enterprise. The total value of this import is 148 lakhs—but as kerosine and other mineral oils cost 128 lakhs in round numbers, our drain in this respect is only 20 lakhs. There is, however, a *per contra* to this item of 47 lakhs, value of oils exported—but as we likewise export 938 lakhs of oilseeds, the question may well be considered why the greater part of the latter should not be pressed in the country, to the employment of some of the children of the soil. Jute and jute manufacture excite similar inquiry. We export 604 lakhs worth of the former and 174 lakhs of the latter. Siam, Cochin-China, and the neighbouring countries export large quantities of rice, sugar, and other articles requiring bagging. At present this bagging is made of mats. Why should not this be replaced by cheap fabric made from jute? The question was at one time taken up by the parties concerned on the other side of the country, and it would be interesting to know what the upshot has been. Metals and cotton manufactures constitute the main sources of the country's outgoings, the former taking off 531 lakhs and the latter a fraction under 2,400 lakhs. Economically we have a long lee-way to make up, before this country can think of competing with England as regards the former, but as regards the latter, India has already made a beginning. A few years ago the English Government through the Board of Trade circulated widely a detailed statement showing that a heavy drain of over thirty millions sterling was caused to the nation by importing articles which could be grown and made in the country. The Indian authorities might do well than to follow such a useful example.

SOME very big totals are to be found in the returns just published of the traffic of B. B and C. I. Railway for the half-year ending the 30th June last. The number of passengers booked at the stations amounted to little short of ten millions. The exact figures are 9,780,756, showing an increase of 380,246 over the corresponding period of 1888. The stations at which these millions of passengers were booked numbered three hundred and twenty, and the greatest mileage from Colaba was eleven hundred. The number of passengers booked at Colaba exceeded a quarter of a million, who paid nearly seventy thousand rupees for their tickets, and nearly nine thousand for luggage. From Church Gate Street the number was nearly as great, while the Marine Lines almost equalled Colaba and Church Gate Street together. At Grant Road six hundred and thirty-five thousand passengers were booked, paying close on two lakhs and a half for their tickets, and nineteen thousand rupees for luggage. Mahalakshmi, Parel, Elphinstone Road, Dadar, and Mahim booked nearly a million passengers, while Bandora, which may be considered the last of the Bombay stations, booked two hundred and ninety thousand passengers, paying thirty-five thousand rupees for their tickets and a modest three hundred and seventy rupees for excess luggage. To get anything like these numbers for urban stations, it will be necessary to go to the great metropolis, with its population of five millions. The large cities up the line scarcely contribute numbers equal to one of the dozen Bombay stations which we have just mentioned. Surat booked one hundred and sixty-nine thousand passengers, who paid for their tickets nearly a lakh and a half; Broach ninety-two thousand passengers paying forty-four thousand rupees. At Baroda one hundred forty-eight thousand, eight hundred and thirty passengers paid one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees; Ahmedabad one hundred and seventeen thousand, paying one lakh and twenty-two thousand. The total amount received from passengers was forty-eight lakhs and thirty-two thousand rupees, an increase of nearly two lakhs on the corresponding period of the previous year. Five lakhs were received for the conveyance of luggage. It is evident that railway-travelling has become very popular amongst the masses of the native population at this side of India, and especially in Bombay. The carriage of merchandise during the six months brought one crore thirty-seven lakhs, twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-eight rupees showing an increase of upwards of fifteen lakhs upon the six months ending June 1888. This increase is the more noticeable, seeing that a short harvest, consequent on a diminished rainfall, created apprehensions of a falling of in exports this year. The general outlook at present promises a large enhancement of traffic in the ensuing season.

THE newest scheme to which engineers are to devote attention is that suggested by M. Schneider of Creuzot and M. Hersent, ex-president of the French Civil Engineers' Society, for a bridge to connect France and England. The idea is not quite original, but it will afford an outlet for the superfluous energy of engineers, more particularly French engineers, for the next two or three years. They have over-topped the world with their monument; the Channel tunnel scheme may be said to have entirely collapsed, and some new project was wanted. The Suez Canal and that of Panama are exclusively the works of M. de Lesseps, and MM. Schneider and Hersent seem to have dreamt of a fame eclipsing that of M. Eiffel or even M. de Lesseps. Crossing the Channel in the usual way has notoriously far more terrors for the average Frenchman than for the average Englishman, and if he cannot have the tunnel, why not a bridge? The scheme has been propounded to members of the Iron and Steel Institute, who met this year in Paris. The president, Sir James Kitson, a sternly practical Yorkshireman, asked that it be considered at that meeting from an engineering point of view only, and postponed his observations until the ex-president, Mr. Daniel Adamson, had criticised the scheme. The latter declared that a bridge would interfere with the free pathway of nations, and expressed a doubt whether the scheme had originated in a vigorous and youthful brain of audacity, or in a mature and experienced mind. By the Englishmen the idea was flouted, but Sir James Kitson concluded the debate in a dry, humorous speech, in which he observed that no one would doubt that Sir John Fowler had sown his wild oat, and was beyond the accusation of extreme youthfulness, yet he would undertake to construct the bridge. Sir James, however, pointed out that there was a preliminary formality to be gone through, which was that England and France should find the money. This "formality" is, of course, the rock on which the scheme will founder. An eminent Paris financier is ready to finance the scheme, and Sir James would like to supply the iron-work. But neither Sir James nor Sir John, M. Schnieder nor M. Hersent, nor even the eminent financier, would care to guarantee the financial success of a scheme which, it is estimated, would cost £32,000,000, exactly six times as much as the proposed tunnel.

LORD GALLOWAY has been found not guilty of the offence with which he was charged at Dumfries. The evidence on which the case appears to have broken down, was that of the woman Moffat, who first raised the hue and cry, and on whose statement the proceedings were instituted. The narratives of the several persons who were to be called as witnesses, as recorded by the *North British Daily Mail*, were so strong that it seemed as if the verdict must have gone the other way. So far no account of the Police Court proceedings has reached us. The report of the interview of the local representatives of the Scottish papers with the alleged witnesses, must have been the production of highly imaginative individuals who let their indignation run away with them. It is scarcely likely that the proceedings will end where they are, however. Either Lord Galloway will prosecute the Scotch newspapers for libel, and the witnesses will be prosecuted for perjury, or the Public Prosecutor will appeal.

WITH respect to the statement in our issue of yesterday taken from the *Home News* about the approaching Royal wedding at Athens to the effect that the bride will embark at Genoa on the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, on the 11th or 12th instant, we are informed that the Princess will proceed from Venice on board the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix. The Trieste paper *l'Adria*, dated 21st September, says:—"The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix must be at Venice on the 20th October at the disposal of her Majesty in order to convey her and three daughters to Corinth." With the Empress (Frederick) will travel Princess Sophie (the bride) and Princesses Victoria and Margaret. The suite will be composed of fifty persons, among whom will be fifteen high dignitaries of the Court. The party will leave Berlin on the 19th inst.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, with Lady Reay, and the Staff will leave Guneshkhind for Mahableshwur to-day.

WE take the following from the *Whitehall Review*, to hand by yesterday's mail:—

> We are right glad to notice how indignant the Bombay people are at the endeavour that is being made to make Sunday the time for the departure of the homeward mail. We live, it is true, in a go-ahead age, but so long as merchants can depend upon the telegraph it is of little moment whether their correspondence is delivered at a given second on the clock, or allowed to take grace for, say, twenty-four hours. It is ridiculous that there should be any necessity for Sunday postal labour abroad any more than there is at home. London is quite as important a commercial centre as Bombay, but no need has yet been felt for Sunday labour at the Post Office, and the starting of a foreign mail from the Thames on a Sunday—that is, if such despatch demanded Sunday attendance in city offices—would not be tolerated for a moment. We are quite aware that the trouble in Bombay is not occasioned by the merchants, but by the call made by the mail steamer. As we have previously remarked on this question—on a long voyage such as that from China to England, with due attention being paid to steamer connections, it is likely to occur that Sunday will become a mail day at one port or another. If so, the mail steamer must just be made to wait, and sail early on the following Tuesday.

I OBSERVE that Lord Dufferin and Ava has not lost his knack of making happy speeches, writes *Truth*. At the dinner given to him in Ulster Hall, Belfast, he spoke gracefully and pleasantly, though surrounded by many of the heroes of the "buckram" army of the North. Unlike the majority of the Irish aristocratic and landlord class Lord Dufferin and Ava has always accepted the idea of Irish nationality for himself as well as for his countrymen. Though belonging to Ulster he is an Irishman first and then an Ulster man.

"TRUTH" says Lord Zetland's first official act as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been the purchase of an Irish outside car. A straw can show how the wind blows; a trifling act may give the key to a policy. Does Lord Zetland mean when in Ireland to do as the Irish do? A goose once saved the Roman capital; will an outside car save the popularity—restore it rather—of the Irish Viceroyalty.

BARONESS VETSERA, the mother of the heroine of the Crown Prince Rudolph's catastrophe, recently published a history of the friendship between the Crown Prince and her daughter, with numerous letters, the object being to show that she was not herself an accessory to the affair. This book was published at Leipsic, but its circulation has been forbidden in Austria, Germany, and Russia, so the Baroness commenced negotiations with a view to the publication of a full translation in London. Mr. Labouchere hears that the Prince of Wales has taken a great deal of trouble to stop the appearance of the book, which could only cause a painful and mischievous scandal, and, in deference to his advice, the Baroness has reluctantly abandoned the project.

A CURIOUS question has arisen in connection with the promotion of Surgeons-Major in the Indian Medical Service, of the administrative rank of Brigade-Surgeon, and of Brigade-Surgeons to that of Deputy Surgeon-General, says a contemporary. Under an old rule which had been in force for nearly a century, they claimed the right to refuse promotion, the reason of this being that some of them had to vacate lucrative posts on being given a step in rank. The Government of India, after fully considering the question, have passed orders under which such officers must accept promotion in their turn, and the matter has been referred to the Secretary of State for final approval.

STORIES of the Shah are somewhat belated, but the London correspondent of a Manchester contemporary says he has heard a very good one. It appears that at one of the entertainments given in his Majesty's honour, Mr. Gladstone had donned for the occasion the full dress of an Elder Brother of Trinity, which is one of the handsomest survivals we have in the way of costume. The Shah was struck by the effect, and, not recognising the wearer, asked who he was. The answer was given in English to one of his suite, and translated to him thus, "C'est le frère ainé de la Trinité."

AT no place visited by the Orientalists composing the Congress which was opened at Stockholm on the 2nd inst., have these men of linguistic learning been received more heartily than at Christiania, says the *World*. The costumes of an interested and inquiring Norwegian crowd came into odd contact with the academical attire of several Scandinavian as well as Dutch and English seats of learning, and the yet more unwonted garbs of Arabic, Persian, and Indian delegates. Outside the gaily-decorated Victoria Hotel, where the principal members of the Congress—over seventy in number, among them being Professors Kremer and Max Muller—dined amid palms and other botanical surroundings, innocently intended to suggest scenes of Eastern luxuriance, a good many inhabitants of the Norwegian capital assembled to cheer the most strikingly dressed visitors. One dignified Asiatic, a fine old man, who was clad in green, with white turban, shoes, and socks, his shapely brown legs being left bare, was loudly hurrahed by the boys, who had pushed their way to the front on the hotel-steps. In the words of an English lady at table, he *did* look rather a pet.

AN army circular has been issued giving effect to the changes in the Military Accounts Department, recommended, it will be remembered, by the authorities on the suggestion of the Finance Committee and sanctioned by the Secretary of State last spring. The changes will have effect from the 11th September. The departmental salaries, as now consolidated, are:—Accountant-General, Rs. 2,500 per mensem; Controller, Rs. 2,200; Military Accountants, 1st class, Rs. 1,650; 2nd Rs. 1,400; 3rd, Rs. 1,200; and 4th, Rs 1,000, Assistant Military Accountants: 1st class, Rs. 750; 2nd, Rs. 600; and 3rd, Rs. 500. House-rent also will be drawn by all officers below Controllers when stationed at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Officers in the department on September 11th drawing salaries in excess of the new scale, will continue to draw them until promoted to a higher grade.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE SCOTCH SCANDAL.

LORD GALLOWAY TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

At the Dumfries Sessions to-day Lord Galloway was tried for alleged indecent assault upon a girl named Gibson, aged 11 years.

The child, in her evidence, testified to the assault which she said was committed whilst she was gathering blackberries with some companions.

These confirmed the child's story, but Mrs. Moffat being called admitted calling Lord Galloway "a dirty blackguard," but her testimony was somewhat different from that of the children.

Lord Galloway's defence was that he simply helped the girl over the wall to enable her to gather blackberries.

After hearing counsel, the Chairman of the Sessions summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The accused was accordingly acquitted.

BODY-SNATCHING IN AMERICA.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON DISTURBED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

An attempt was made on Sunday night to disinter the body of Ralph Waldo Emerson from the cemetery at Concord, Massachusetts, where he was buried in 1882.

The ghouls being disturbed fled leaving no trace of their identity.

INDIAN BANQUET IN LIVERPOOL.

SPEECH BY MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A banquet was given in Liverpool last night to the President and ex-President of the Indian National Council.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., who was present made an extraordinary speech in which he denounced the exclusion of Natives from a share in the Government of India and eulogised the vernacular press.

THE ROYAL VISIT AND COLD WEATHER VISITORS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton will accompany Prince Albert Victor to India.

Lady Gough has embarked at Marseilles on a tour to India.

RUSSIA BIDS FOR GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in another inspired article, offers the friendship of Russia to Germany.

It relies, it says, on Prince Bismarck to maintain peace, and expects that the settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty will result from the Czar's visit to Berlin.

RISING IN NEW GUINEA.

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH NATIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A band of natives attacked Dr. Macgregor, C.M.G., the Administrator of New Guinea and a body of twenty-two men at Demerara, who were searching for the murderers of the two whites.

Dr. Macgregor lost four killed and eleven wounded before he was able to quell the disturbance, and disperse the band.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES BILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

Mr. Robert Crosthwaite has recovered from his recent indisposition, and work is proceeding in the Select Committee on the Central Provinces Bills.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND MR. MACDONALD'S COMMITTEE.

Quite a series of resolutions is being issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, giving effect to the recommendations of Mr. Macdonald's Committee.

A CONTEMPLATED ATTACK BY THE SHENDUS.

Information, received by the Political Officers on the Chittagong Border, is to the effect that the Shendus are contemplating an attack on Lungleh; but the news has not yet been confirmed; the fort at present is garrisoned by the Frontier Police.

A LEGACY.

It is not Colonel G. T. Pretyman, A. A. G. for Artillery in India, to whom Colonel Tomline left his large fortune; the lucky man is Captain E. G. Pretyman, R.A., who has sent in his papers within a week of hearing of his good fortune.

SIR RICHARD BARLOW'S RESIGNATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

It is strongly reported to-day that Sir Richard Barlow has resigned the Madras Civil Service as he was recently passed over by a junior in Mr. Wilson's place on the Board of Revenue.

THE MADRAS RIOT.

The Mahomedan Magistrate, who tried the case of assault by the Mussulmans upon the Hindus passing through Godown-street past the mosque, where the riot took place, has found the Mussulmans guilty of disorderly behaviour in a public street, and fined them. He held that music should be stopped when passing the mosque in question. This case, he said, is not a great riot case. In the cross-case brought by the worshippers at the mosque against the processionists five Hindus were convicted and fined Rs. 50 each for disturbing an assembly lawfully engaged in public worship, and for using criminal force.

A CERTAIN N. Odile Warion, it is stated by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, has now confessed that it was he who purloined the printed account of the proceedings in the High Court against General Boulanger, and that M. Mermeix, the editor, being absent, he handed them to M. Kerviche, the publisher, who kept his name secret. This confession will probably transfer the case of M. Mermeix from the jurisdiction of the police-court to that of the assizes, where he would be prosecuted before a jury as a receiver of stolen goods.

HOMBURG VOR-DER-HOHE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HOMBURG, Sept. 26.

THE old Roman station of Saalburg, distant five miles from Homburg, and situated on a wooded height of the Taunus Mountains, being the best preserved monument of the Roman fortifications erected in ancient times along the boundary line of the Roman Empire between the rivers Danube and Rhine, is well worth seeing. According to Tacitus, the fort of Saalburg was first built in the year 11 B. C. by Drusus, and after meeting with repeated destruction, reconstructed in the year A. D. 15 by Germanicus. It is in the shape of a parellelogram with rounded corners and has a battlemented wall surrounded inside by an earthwork and outside by a double counterscarp. In length it is about 700 feet, and in breadth about 500 feet. The remains of gates flanked with towers are still visible on each side. There are many points in which this fort bears a striking resemblance to some of the old Hindu strongholds so common in Western India. The excavations initiated by the late Emperor Frederick, and in which he took a lively interest have laid bare the foundations of several buildings which stood inside the fort, the most interesting of which are Roman baths with contrivances beneath them for heating the water, cellars, in the walls of which are curious niches, and wells. Adjacent to the fort is a Roman cemetery with its sacrificial altars, crematories, and cenotaphs, in a fair state of preservation. Some two hundred Roman receptacles for the ashes of the dead have been discovered, and the urns containing charred remains found in them are carefully arranged in a recently-restored "grave-home" standing in the cemetery. Further excavations still in progress frequently bring fresh relics to light, but few of them are of any value, except in so far as they denote to antiquarians the particular age to which they belong. Among the relics already found are various kinds of weapons, such as swords, spears, and daggers, as well as ornaments, cooking utensils, water pots and jugs, coins, tiles, and deities. These things are all carefully preserved in the Homburg Museum, and old Indians inspecting them readily perceive the great resemblance there is in many of them to the same kind of articles still in common use by the natives in India.

The small town of Friedrichsdorf, reached in an hour's walk from Homburg, has an interesting history. It was founded by the Huguenots when they were expelled from France, after the revolution of the Edict of Nantes in A. D. 1685, and it is curious to see how many of its original characteristic features are still maintained. French is the language generally spoken, although in all the surrounding villages German is only to be heard, and a French clergyman continues to hold the benefice. In the cemetery may be seen the grave of Phillip Reis, the inventor of the telephone, to whom the Physical Club of Frankfort has erected a suitable monument bearing his medallion bust.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the picturesque old castle of Kronberg, to be reached by rail in an hour. It was in the middle ages the seat of a well-known knightly family, now extinct, and in its immediate vicinity stands the castle of Friedrichshof, recently purchased as a summer residence by the Emperor Frederick. This last named edifice, being in form a square block with towers standing like sentinels at the corners, has little to recommend it from an architectural point of view. But the country around is very beautiful, and lovers of the picturesque cannot avoid admiring the fine views obtainable from the hill-tops. There are extensive fine woods on a spur of the Taunus Range close by, and the Kronthal Chalybeate springs, so beneficial to those suffering from indigestion or insufficiency of blood, are not far off. The grounds round the new castle are being levelled and tastily laid out, and the locality is considered highly salubrious. About two miles off is the little town of Konigstein, where the Duke of Nassau has had a beautiful castle built, and people resort for "air-cures." A little further on is the castle of Falkenstein, in the village of that name, which at one time was an ill-famed abode of knight-robbers, but has now been transformed into a sanitarium for consumptive patients, commanding a splendid view, and celebrated far beyond the boundaries of the country.

The visitors to Homburg were recently entertained with an exhibition *of Edison's latest phonograph, given by Mr. Douglas Archibald, M. A.*, which may well be considered one of the greatest wonders of science. The powers of the instrument in reproducing voices and music are really marvellous. Through a large funnel fixed in the machine, sounds reproduced from impregnated wax cylinders made to revolve by means of electricity, were quite audible throughout a large room. A speech by Mr. Gladstone, a polka by the 1st Cornet in the Coldstream Guards, the Rifle March by a street band, coach-calls, dogs barking in chorus, and the cry of a town-crier with bells, were reproduced with extraordinary fidelity. Before the audience Mr. Archibald himself prepared a cylinder from which, in a facsimile of his own voice, the old nursery rhyme which, on being reproduced, led Edison to discover the phonograph, and a verse of the old song, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," were repeated in English, French, and German with marvellous accuracy. Through the funnel the sounds came out with some degree of shrillness; but when they were heard through tubes placed in the ears of the listeners, they were so distinct that the machine literally spoke in the tone and accent of the person whose voice it repeated, and played the tunes in precisely the same way as they were played when recorded on the cylinders. Mr. Douglas Archibald has been making a successful tour with his phonograph through different parts of Europe, and he talks of taking it to India next year. If he does, cylinders will be prepared to reproduce native music and the favorite songs of nautch girls. The astonishment with which native gentlemen of the old school will listen to the sound of the tom-tom and saringee, or one of their well-known melodies, such as "Taza be taza, nau be nau" or "Lalla Rukha" coming out of the machine, in true nasal strains, may well be imagined. If not of much practical use at present, there is every likelihood of the machine being soon brought to such perfection as to admit of voice letters produced in it, being substituted for writing. It certainly is a marvellous invention, and well deserves the name which has been given to it of "The Talking Machine."

Now that the Homburg season for English visitors is nearly over the Germans are coming to the front and "Kaffee Klatsches" are quite the order of the day. It will, I think, be interesting to give a description of one of these entertainments, recently given in the chalet near the springs. Gentlemen, as is usual, being excluded, Fraus and Frauleins only were present. The ladies, ten or twelve in number, who were invited, took their seats round a table, in the centre of which stood a wonderful piece of confectionery consisting of a perfectly modelled cottage with doors, windows, chimney, &c., of about two cubic feet in size, which was quite hollow inside, made entirely of sponge-cake, and filled with rich whipped cream. Contrary to our custom light refreshments are first enjoyed at these parties, and heavier food is partaken of afterwards. When each lady had been helped two or three times to some of the contents of the cottage, the roof was first cut up, and then the doors and windows, and finally the walls, into pieces, which soon disappeared, leaving a mere ruin of the original structure behind. At this stage a large bowl containing a kind of negus, called by the Germans "bolla," was produced, and handed round in glasses, which were several times refilled. This tipple is made of champagne, light wines of the country, liqueurs, aromatic essences, and sugar, all mixed together with Apollonaris or Rossbach water. After these light refreshments were despatched the more substantial part of the repast was proceeded with by the consumption of very thick sandwiches made out of rolls cut into two pieces, between which slices of ham and the favourite German sausages were laid. These were washed down with large cups of hot "Kaffee Noir" and seemed to be much appreciated. The table was then cleared and the ladies played cards or worked, and during the whole time the talk was incessant. The "Kaffee Klatsches" for German ladies quite take the place of our afternoon teas, and during the time they are going on, the men generally refresh themselves with beer or stronger drinks while smoking or playing billiards at the restaurants.

H. M. S. CROCODILE.

H. M. S. CROCODILE, Commander R. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 18th September. She brought 50 officers, 13 ladies, 10 children, 1,200 European rank and file, 10 women, and 13 children; and 33 women and 42 children, details for various regiments. The weather experienced on the voyage was very pleasant with the exception of the heat, which was excessive in the Red Sea. During the voyage 5 deaths occurred, which were as follows:—3 children from diarrhoea, Mr. J. Fountain and 1 European soldier from pneumonia. The following is the list of the names of the officers:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Major and Bt-Col W Clerk, 2nd L I Oxford
Surg-Major H J Brown, Med Staff
Surg J R Dodd, Med Staff
Surg and Mrs F H Treherne, and 2 children, Medical Staff
Dy Surg-Genl S A Lithgow, Med Staff
Surg H W M Kendall, Med Staff
Surg S C Philson, Med Staff
Surg J H Brannigan, Med Staff
2nd-Lieut J H Stewart, 2nd Manchester
2nd-Lieut J L O Stephens, 2nd Manchester
Qr-Mr and Capt J O'Donnell, 1st Dn Guards
2nd-Lieut I Stapylten, 1st Y and Lanc
2nd-Lt J J P Quin, 2nd Berkshire
2nd-Lt F Fisher, 2nd Essex
2nd-Lt C W Compton, 2nd Somerset
Vet-Surg T E W Lewis, A V D
Lt and Mrs A J Sincock and two children, By Ct Dept
Wife of Major H W Griffith, 1st R W Fus
Wife of Capt T C Carter, and two children, 2nd N Fus
Wife of Capt T Maycock and two children, A V D
Wife of Capt A B Shute, R A
Wife of Surg W Kelly, Med Staff
Niece of Qrmr M Hedrington, 2nd Rl Sussex
Wife of Lieut H P Burne, Bl S Corps
Miss Richards
Lieut J M Foster, By Staff Corps
Lieut G C B Cotgrave, By Staff Corps
Rev Francis Goldie, R C Chaplain

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

Major M N G Kane, 2nd Seaf High
Major G C H Monro, 2nd Seaf High
Capt and Mrs G R V Hume and child, 2nd Seaf High
Major F Clowes and child, 1st E Lanc
2nd-Lt W C H Bunbury, 1st E Lanc
2nd-Lt A B Blair, 1st E Lanc
Major J H S Craigie, 2nd High L I
2nd-Lt H Brand, 2nd High L I
2nd-Lt F W H Forteith, 2nd High L I
Major H W Griffith, 1st Welsh Fus
Capt G I V Birch, 1st Cheshire
Capt K A Bennett, 2nd Middlesex
Lt W H Norris, 2nd Lanc Fus
Lt G Q Peacocke, 1st Worcester
2nd-Lt A K Stubbs, 1st Worcester
2nd-Lt J Hannyngton, 1st Worcester
Lt E P Prest, 1st Suffolk
Lt A C Herbert, 2nd Rl Warwick
Lt R C Bell, 1st S Lanc
Lt G R Van Reenen, 2nd H Warwick
2nd-Lt T Diver, 2nd R Warwick
2nd-Lt W Hayes Saddler, 2nd Rl Scott
2nd-Lt J E R Brusk, 2nd Rl I Fus
2nd-Lt J K Condon, 2nd Manchester
2nd-Lieut J Murray, 2nd Scott Rifles
2nd-Lieut M J B de la Poer Beresford, 2nd S W Berd

The Crocodile leaves on the 26th instant with the 8th Hussars and time-expired men for England.

SCOTTISH CRITICISM OF INDIAN FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received your issue of the 27th August containing your leading article on the above, and have to thank you for the fair and generally accurate manner in which you have paraphrased my strictures. I would only point out that in quoting my figures you have confounded Rs. with Rx. and given £200,000 instead of £2,000,000. I think, however, that you take an erroneous view of the case when you say that the "broad question is whether India has profited by the railway system . . . . and that the country would have had to wait long before private enterprise would have undertaken the work." Private enterprise never had a *bona-fide* chance of doing the work, but waiving that as a mere matter of opinion, and fully admitting that India has profited by the railways, my query is—"Are the railways rendered more profitable than they would otherwise have been by having their accounts sophisticated and their capital cost shown as millions of pounds in excess of what has really been expended upon them?" In the case of the three railways—the Indian Midland, Bengal-Nagpur, and Southern Mahratta—the Government explanation of the way in which the so-called "gain by exchange" is effected would be ludicrous if it were not so serious a matter. The real process is this. The Secretary of State advertises that he wants £16,730,622 for their construction and equipment. Certain individuals possessed of capital come forward and give him the money. He hands it back to them less about £2,000,000 and substantially thus addresses them—"Now, gentlemen, I constitute and incorporate you as three railway companies and you may begin the construction of the lines. You are to enter this money (in rupees) in your books as the full equivalent of the sterling money raised in your name. I retain the difference as the Government's commission for their trouble and risk in taking this money from you and handing it back to you, although you may fail to see wherein lay the trouble and risk. I have called it "gain by exchange" as a phrase more in accordance with Indian Finance phraseology than ordinary "commission." You need be under no apprehension as to the effect of this method of dealing upon the value of your investment as I have arranged that you receive the stipulated interest upon the full amount which you have entrusted to the Government.

Whether the individuals who have subscribed to the loan see through all this circumlocution or not, they at least see that their guaranteed interest is safe, and with what you correctly call "sublime indifference" to anything else they allow the Government accountant to amuse himself and Parliament with any arrangement of figures he prefers. The final result of the transaction is that India's debt is increased by about £2,000,000 against which sum is put an alleged railway property asset which has no existence. The Budget needed a little rounding off, and this money came in opportunely to make a deficit look smaller than it really was.—Yours, &c.

Glasgow, Sept. 23. ROBERT BROWN.

VERIFICATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I request to be allowed, through your valuable columns, to draw the attention of those concerned to a grievous wrong, to which native merchants and tradesmen have been subjected within the last four months, because their repeated application to have their weights and measures stamped with a stamp of verification, as required by the new Municipal Act, have hitherto remained unattended to. I shall here state the requirements of the Act in the matter. Section 418 of the Act says:—1. "The Commissioner shall from time to time provide such local standards of measure and weight as he deems requisite for the purpose of verification of weights and measures in use in the city. 2. The Commissioner shall also provide proper means for verifying weights and measures by comparison with the said standards, and for stamping the weights and measures so verified." Section 419 says:—. "The Commissioner shall fix the times and places at which some municipal officer appointed by him in this behalf shall attend for the purpose of verification of weights and measures." Now, Sir, it will be clearly seen that the Act distinctly requires the Commissioner to provide local standards of measure and weight; to provide proper means for verifying the weights and measures in use in the city as well as for stamping those so verified; to appoint some municipal officer in this behalf; and to fix the times and places at which weights and measures should be verified. Strange to say, in a city like Bombay with its vast trade and its commercial exigencies, the requirements of the law have remained unattended to. As already remarked, repeated applications have produced no good result. The new Municipal Act came into force so many months ago, and yet nothing has hitherto been done to meet a most pressing and important want felt by all merchants and tradesmen in a commercial city like ours. Is it credible? Yet, the fact is that constant remonstrances, addressed to the municipal authorities in the matter, have brought forth month after month a stereotyped reply, namely, that all the standard weights and measures had not been received from the Mint for verification purposes. Granting that to be true, are the merchants and tradesmen to suffer because somebody did not do his duty? Immediately on the passing of the Act, it was somebody's duty to see that the requirements of the law in a matter of such vast importance were attended to. Trade is meanwhile hampered, trade in a commercial city like Bombay; merchants and tradesmen and their customers suspect and accuse each other of short deliveries and unfair dealing; and commercial faith is impeached. It is a grievous wrong to honest tradesmen. For months they have been asking for stamped weights and measures, and they cannot get them, and for months they have been put off and told to submit to losses, impeachment of their honesty and fair dealing, &c., only because somebody in some department of Government cannot be made to do his duty.

A SUFFERING MERCHANT.

THE MURDER OF ZARA.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday afternoon by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the morgue, Cammateepoora, into the circumstances attending the death of the woman Zara, who was found murdered in a room on the first storey of a chawl in Peroo Havildar Lane, on the morning of the 8th instant. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Burder and Bayley, on behalf of the accused Aga Koochik Aga Bazrook, the alleged murderer.

Jainabee said: I have been in the service of the deceased Zara for the last five-and-a-half years, and lived with her at her house at Chindee Bazaar. On Monday, the 7th instant, at 10-30 p.m., she and I left the house to-gether and went to the house of Aga Koochick, near the Mogul's Mosque on the said road. Aga Koochik was alone in the room and received us kindly, but he was a little under the influence of liquor. Deceased asked Aga Koochik for her clothes and a cheque for Rs. 1,000, which had been placed in his charge about a month or a month and a half ago. Aga Koochik took from a box in his room a green-coloured petticoat, and gave it to deceased, saying "This is yours, take it." Deceased refused to take it, and angrily said "Where are my other clothes?" Aga Koochick then said that if she would come the following morning he would give her all her clothes and the cheque. Deceased said she was going to her country the next day, and wanted the clothes and money at once. Aga Koochick jumped up, and a scuffle ensued. I separated them, and they both sat down again. Aga Koochik told me to light his *chillim*. I took it into the next room for some fire, and while I was placing the fire in the *chillim* I heard them quarrelling in the Persian language, which I do not understand. I at once went back to Aga Koochik's room, where they were. As soon as I entered Aga Koochik closed the door, and placed the chain on the staple. He then seized the deceased by the hair of her head and pulled her off her chair. They struggled, and Aga Koochick got hold of a clasp knife that was lying open on a box close by. He held her hair with his right hand, and the knife with his left, and struck her two blows on the back, when she fell on the floor. The deceased cried out "Sepoy" three times, but not very loudly. I removed the chain from the door and ran to the room of the man, Aga Hoosein. I told him that Aga Koochik had stabbed the deceased with a knife. Aga Hoosein awoke his servant and asked him to go downstairs with me, and see whether Aga Koochick had a knife in his hand. Abdoola Abdool Rahman came down with me, went to the door which was open, looked in, and came downstairs with me. Abdoola remained in the street, and I went on to the Bhendy Bazaar Road for a policeman. I found a policeman at the corner of Phool Gully, and brought him to the chawl in which Aga Koochick lives. I first told him that only a fight had occurred to induce him to come with me, and when I brought him to the chawl, I told him that a murder was committed upstairs, and asked him to come up with me. He said he had no authority to come up-stairs. A crowd of about forty persons had collected around us, and while I was talking to the policeman Aga Koochik came down with a knife in his hand. He had then taken off his pyron, but it was on his shoulder, stained with blood. He was dressed only in pyjama and it was stained with blood. I said to the policeman "See," pointing to Aga Koochik, "he is going away after committing a murder, and there is the knife in his hand." The policeman said he could not seize him, and Aga Koochick walked slowly away into Peroo Havildar Lane. The crowd of people dispersed, and I sat down in front of Aga Koochik's chawl until the following morning, and then went back to Aga Hoosein's room. I told him that deceased was murdered, and asked him to go into Aga Koochik's room. He declined, and told me to go and inform the police. I then went to the tank in front of the Pydownie Police Station, and asked a Purdasee where the European constable's quarters were. He asked me what business I had with them. I told him a murder was committed, and he said, I was drunk, and had no wounds and no blood on my person, and that I could not see a constable until 10 o'clock. I then went to the police station on the Erskine Road, where I saw a Police Constable, and told him of the murder. He took me upstairs to Inspector Saunders, and I told him about the murder, too. He sent me with a jemadar and other policemen to Aga Koochik's house, and he followed us immediately after. I took them upstairs to Aga Koochik's room. Deceased was lying on the floor on her face. While we were in the room Superintendent Brewin came in. He turned the deceased round on her back, and I saw several wounds on her back and chest. As soon as Aga Koochik seized deceased by the hair of her head, I went up to him, but he kicked me in the stomach, and I fell on the floor.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, described twenty-one wounds he counted and examined on the woman's body. Some of them were long and deep, some through the spinal column, one through the left lung, and another through the heart. Death would have followed immediately after the wound on the heart.

After some further evidence had been recorded, the inquest was adjourned till to-day.

LORD CONNEMARA IN SIMLA.

THE day being Sunday, no salute thundered forth a welcome to Lord Connemara, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, which gives the following account of his Excellency's visit. At about one o'clock the phaetons and tongas could be seen in the far distance creeping along that most beautiful of all roads in India—the cart road to Simla. Three-quarter of an hour later His Excellency was welcomed by Lord William Beresford and conducted to the Viceregal Lodge.

His Excellency is accompanied by Lord Marsham and two Aides-de-Camp and his Private Secretary, Mr. Rees. Mr Rees, by the way, has only just returned from England, after enjoying a well earned but short holiday at home. Landing at Bombay, he stopped a few hours at Jubulpur to admire the Marble Rocks, and then joined Lord Connemara at Allahabad. On Monday morning, however, the guns spake, and those who were not sure whether His Excellency had arrived, were no longer in doubt. In the evening a command dinner was given in Lord Connemara's honour.

On Tuesday Lady Lansdowne gave one of those small and most enjoyable of all dances. Alas! the last of the season. The same morning his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Lady Lyall and suite, and the Punjab officials, took flight and Lahore will very soon have forgotten the hot weather, and will be commencing the festivities of the coming season. Tongas are now rolling down the hill as fast as they can, and before a month is over Simla will be almost deserted.

The shooting expedition to Dami was most pleasant. The Hon. Charles Moore arrived just in time to make the sixth gun. The bag was a varied one, consisting of seven kharki, two ghural, four peacocks, fourteen chikor, one dozen munghas, and one wild cat.

The photograph of the Staff Picnic are pronounced excellent. One especially attracts undivided notice, and probably is the first of the kind ever published. It seems that all present thought that the photograph had been taken, whereas the operator was simply focussing. Under this impression the restraint, imposed on such occasions was relaxed, people breathed freely, chatted gaily, flitted from one group to another, and were generally enjoying themselves, when suddenly off went the cap and a picture was impressed on the plate. We have an excellent representation of a goodly number of backs—these backs well bent as the owners are slowly toiling up a rather steep ascent to gain the friendly shelter of the shamiana above. A more natural photograph has probably never been seen; and Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd are to be congratulated on the innovation.

The New Club requisitioned the services of Mr. Hotz, and the members were photographed after dinner. The picture is simply splendid. Mr. Hotz, who is, I am told, making a feature of this after-dinner photography, will be in Calcutta in December, and, of course, will be in great demand. No dinner party this season will be complete unless perpetuated by a photograph.

Among other entertainments provided for Lord Connemara were some manœuvres by the Mountain Batteries at Jutogh, which must have convinced his Lordship of the efficiency of this arm of our force in India, which he has no opportunity of seeing in his own Presidency. The wonderful way in which the mules, men, and guns went up and down what may almost be described as precipices and got into position to fire, requires to be seen to be fully realised, but it called forth loud expressions of admiration from those who were present, and at the conclusion of the manœuvres the Viceroy congratulated Colonel Graham on the thorough efficiency of the batteries. Perhaps what was more agreeable to the men themselves was that the Viceroy had ordered an excellent dinner to be provided for them on their return to quarters.

LUSHAI LAND.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE in his recent lecture upon the Lushais and their country made the following remarks as to the consanguinity of the various tribes:—

I believe that all the tribes, though we know them by different names, such as Lushais, Chins, Pois, &c., are closely allied and may be considered practically as one race. The Northern Column of the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72 reached a point, Lungoel, only 30 miles west of Fort White, and we were visited by some representatives of a tribe known as Pois, living to the south-east of Lungoel, who were I have no doubt really what we call Chins; for when I made an excursion to India in 1887 with Major Raikes we there received a deputation of Tashon Chins, whom I at once put down as Pois. The names given to the tribes on the north-east frontier are somewhat arbitrary, and are seldom recognised by the tribesmen themselves. Garos, Nagas, Akas, &c., are all names given by the dwellers in the plains to their neighbours (and usually enemies) in the hills, and it is generally very difficult and often impossible to trace the origin of these names. The term "Kuki" was formerly applied generally to the dwellers in Lushai Land; but this term, Sir John Edgar tells us, is of foreign origin, and was given to the hill tribes by the Bengalis. He adds:—"I have never found a trace of any common name for the tribe among them, though they seem to consider different families as belonging to a single group, which is certainly co-extensive with what we call the Kuki tribe. . . . ." Mr. Baker, a former authority on our north-east frontier, says that "lu" means "heap" in the Kuki tongue, and that the Lushais may perhaps be the head or ruling clan among all the other tribes. Other authorities agree with this and say that the Lushai family supplies the other tribes with their chiefs, who can only marry among themselves. Other derivations are "lu," head, and "shai," to cut—"head-cutters;" or "lu," head or hair, and "shai," long—"long haired." However, this trait is not the peculiar characteristic of this tribe, but is common among all the hillmen on our north-east frontier. Mr. Baker also says that the Lushais are divided into two classes: "Marshai," the northern, and "Simsbai," the southern. If this is so, "Shai" here would have neither of the two meanings above given. "Chins" is a term given to the eastern Lushai tribes by the Burmese. It is the same as "Khyens," but the pronunciation is more near that of the former spelling. I was told when surveying the Chindwin that the river is so called from the fact of it forming the eastern limit of Chin raids on Burmese territory.

Colonel Woodthorpe then described the Lushai country as a mass of high parallel hills with smaller ranges innumerable between them, running from north to south, between the parallels of 92° and 94° of longitude and 22° to 24° of latitude. He gave a description of the country traversed by the Northern Column in 1871-72 in which the vegetation was very luxurious and rich in natural beauty. The rivers abound in fish, while in the hills are said to be elephant, two-horned rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, sambhar, hog-deer, bear, pig, and monkey (huluk or howlong). The birds include crane, hornbill, jungle-fowl, partridge, *chir*, black and argus pheasant. The people were thus described:—

Both the men and women are well made and very muscular. The average height of the former appeared to be about 5 ft. 6 in. and of the women 5 ft. 4 in. The men are all sturdy fellows, thick-set as to the neck and shoulders, body light and active, legs and arms muscular and well developed, the arms generally long in proportion to their bodies. Their complexion comprises every shade of brown, and their features vary considerably, the generality, however, possessing flat *retrousse* noses with wide nostrils, thick lips and small almond-shaped eyes. Among the Lushais though—and especially among those related to the ruling families, some of whom were even handsome—we met with a much more refined type, the nose being thin and aquiline with small nostrils, the lips thin and mouth small. In all, however, the cheekbones were high and prominent, the face broad and remarkable for an entire absence of beard or moustache, even slight moustache and a small tuft of hair on the chin being the exception rather than the rule. The expression of many was bright and intelligent, and they showed a wonderful aptitude for understanding anything new and wonderful which they saw during their visits to our camp. Not the least astonishing proof of this was the sharpness they displayed in understanding at a glance the intention of a pencil sketch. I showed a sketch to some Lushais one day, and it pleased them so much that one went away and returned with the skull of a deer and a pig and a live hen all of which he requested me to draw. This I did, and the on-lookers pointed out on the models each part as it was delineated, even to some discolourations on the skulls which I indicated by a little shading. Their general expression of wonder is "amekh" ("oh"), which they repeat to each other over and over again when anything more astonishing than usual excites their interest.

As to the dress and fighting equipment of the Lushais the lecturer said:—

It consists only of one large homespun sheet of cotton cloth passed round the body under the right arm, which is thus left free. The two ends are thrown over the left shoulder, where they are secured by a strip of tiger or other skin, supporting a bag in which are carried a knife, a *dao*, tobacco, flint, steel and other little necessaries. The articles in this bag are protected from the rain by a kind of shield made of tiger, bear or goat skin, the last with the long hair pendant strongly assembling a Highland sporan. This shield is fastened at each end of the strap and can be easily removed at will. The men wear necklaces of coloured beads or of amber, of large cylindrical shape. A large tiger's tooth, mounted in silver and suspended round the neck by a thread, is much prized and has, I believe, some special virtue as a charm. A large red stone, suspended by a string, often forms an ornament for the ear, but a bunch of small brilliant feathers, or a small tuft of goat's hair dyed crimson or blue and passed through a hole in the lobe of the ear seemed to be the favourite ornament of that organ. Mantries and certain other headmen are allowed to wear a tuft of feathers in the knots of their hair.

The women we saw seemed to disdain their ornaments, but some of them distended the lobes of their ears by a small thick circular disc of ivory, wood or white baked clay. They wear a small strip of cloth, 18 inches deep, passed round the waist and over this a cloth of dark-blue wrapped carefully about them in which they carry their young children on their backs. Their mode of dressing their hair is exceedingly pret-ty; it is braided smoothly over the forehead and plaited at the sides, the plaits being passed round the back of the head and over the top in the manner of a coronet. Men, women and children from the age at which they can hold a pipe smoke almost incessantly.

The Lushais are mighty hunters, as they are great eaters of flesh, and their support depends a good deal upon the success of the hunting expeditions. It is only within the last fifteen years that they have learned the use of firearms, but now they possess a large number of muskets, most of which are old flint-locks of English manufacture bearing the Tower mark of various dates, some as far back as the middle of last century. The stocks of these are highly varnished and ornamented with red paint. Their other arms are bows made of bamboo, with which poisoned arrows are used, though these have mostly given way to powder and shot, and spears of various shapes and lengths. A long two-handed Burmese knife, slung over the shoulder, is carried by some with an air of superiority. Small bamboo quivers full of panjies or small pointed stakes of hardened bamboo are in time of war attached to their bags. These are stuck in the ground along the path in escaping from a pursuer or in the approaches to a village, and are capable of inflicting very nasty wounds on bare feet and will even penetrate thick leather shoes. The Lushais make their own gunpowder, which is lacking in quality, six drachms being the usual charge. The bullets are generally bits of iron or lead hammered into shape.

Colonel Woodthorpe then described the villages of the Lushais, which are always enclosed in a stiff timber stockade, the entrance being by a thick door or gate; and gave further particulars about the habits of the people and their mode of cultivation. The Lushai mode of war is one of surprises and bush-fighting, and their attack is usually delivered in the early morning. Their ideas of bravery were said to be amusing, as in their first fight with our troops they called on the sepoys not to stay like cowards in the open, but to come against them in the jungle like men! The lecturer then described the operations of 1871-72, and ended by giving some hints to those who might have to visit the country. Sleeping on the ground should be avoided if possible. It is very easy to do so, for with all the bamboos and forest trees about a small bedstead can quickly be rigged up. A hammock stretched on four uprights is very comfortable. A waterproof sheet of sufficient size to cover the bed completely should be fixed tent-wise over the bed. In damp places like the Lushai Valley a mosquito net under the waterproof is very useful, as it intercepts all the moisture in the air.

A COLOSSAL monument to the late Kaiser William is to be erected at Berlin, and no fewer than one hundred and thirty-two designs have been sent in to the committee, who are next week to decide which shall be chosen.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council held at Simla last Thursday the following business was disposed of:—

THE CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney moved that the above Bill as amended be passed. He said he had already on a previous occasion stated at some length the objects which had led to the introduction of this Bill, and therefore it was unnecessary to say anything further at this stage, more especially as he understood that his hon'ble friend Mr. Scoble was about to address some remarks to the Council bearing on some of the legal aspects of the case. He would, therefore, only repeat what had been said before, that Chapter V. of the Bill, which related to house property would be dealt with at Calcutta, when the important interests concerned would receive from the Select Committee all the care and consideration which they deserved.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble then said:—

"There are one or two points in connection with this Bill to which I think it desirable briefly to call attention. Although there is no definition of the word 'cantonment' in the Bill, it has a well-understood popular meaning. The term has for more than a century been applied to military stations in India, and these stations have from almost their first establishment been subject to special regulations. The troops themselves being under military law it became necessary—to use the language of Bengal Regulation XX. of 1810—'from the great number of native retainers and followers attached to military establishments in India, and the importance of a prompt and orderly discharge of their duties to the welfare of the troops,' to bring them also to a certain extent under military discipline; and with this view, in order to ascertain the areas within which the stricter rules then sanctioned might be enforced, it was enacted that—'The limits of cantonments and garrisons, including the military bazaars attached thereto, at which any division or corps of the army, or any considerable detachment, not being less than half a battalion, may be quartered, shall be marked out by the commanding officer in concert with the magistrate and submitted for the final orders of Government.' Similar regulations were framed for Madras and Bombay, and under one or other of these enactments all the older cantonments in India have been demarcated. It seemed to the Select Committee, therefore, better to adhere to the old method of determining what places were to be treated as subject to cantonment law than to attempt a new definition, and Section 4 of the Bill accordingly provides that the Local Government, with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any place within its territories in which any of Her Majesty's regular forces are quartered to be a cantonment. The same authorities may from time to time define or vary the limits of cantonments, and may also declare that places are no longer cantonments; while the Governor-General in Council is specially empowered to exclude the whole or part of a cantonment from the operation of any portion of the Act. These provisions have been introduced in order to meet the changes which regularly occur in the distribution of troops throughout the country, and it is considered that by requiring the concurrence of the local authority and the Supreme Government to the establishment or continuance of cantonment law in any locality every reasonable safeguard is secured that private rights will be respected and public convenience duly regarded. While recognising the necessity of maintaining special laws in places primarily intended for the occupation of troops and followers, it has been the object of the framers of the Bill to assimilate wherever it was possible cantonment law to that prevailing in municipalities. In some parts of India cantonments are included within the limits of municipalities, and special provisions have been introduced to prevent any conflict of jurisdiction from this cause. But in all cantonments only such taxes as can be imposed in a municipality in the same province may be levied, and by Section 25 of the Bill the Governor-General in Council is authorised to extend to any cantonment any enactment in force in any municipality in British India, subject to such restrictions and modifications as circumstances show to be expedient. Under this section I hope many useful sanitary provisions to be found in local laws—such, for instance, as the provisions of Section 364 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, with regard to the sale of adulterated articles of food—will be introduced into military stations. Section 26 of the Bill contains a very careful enumeration of the objects and purposes for which special rules may be made. To secure uniformity it is provided that the rules shall be made by the Governor-General in Council; and, to secure publicity, that they shall not be made until the persons to be affected by them have had an opportunity of examining them and submitting such criticisms or objections as they may wish to offer. Exception has been taken to the power given to make rules 'for the constructions and maintenance to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority of buildings and of boundary walls, hedges and other fences.' I think this is a very necessary power. It is possessed by municipal authorities everywhere, and owners of property will only have themselves to blame if rules of a really more oppressive or arbitrary character than those now in force are passed for lack of due remonstrance on their part. With regard to cantonment funds, it may be observed that although the Bill requires that as a general rule they shall be expended upon the purposes of the Act within the cantonment itself, power is taken in Section 21 to apply them to like objects (as for instance, the formation and conservancy of a cholera camp) beyond the limits of the cantonment. One other point remains to be noticed. It will be obvious that the health and discipline of dwellers in cantonments cannot be secured if breaches of cantonment rules can be committed with impunity just outside their boundaries. Section 78 of the Bill accordingly provides that the Local Government may extend to the neighbourhood of a cantonment any enactment or rules in force within the cantonment itself. It will rest with the Local Government and not with the military authorities to determine in what respect and within what area these rules and enactments ought to be applied beyond cantonment limits, and in order to prevent hardship or loss to owners of property in such neighbourhoods it will be in the power of the Local Government to award such compensation or to make such other conditions as the circumstances of the case may require."

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information. He said:—

"The Bill has not originated with the Government of India, and it is a mere re-enactment of an Act which was passed during the last session of Parliament to prevent the disclosure by unauthorised persons of official documents and information. This Act applies to all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and is therefore already in force in India, but it has been thought desirable to place it also on the Indian statute book in order to bring its provisions into complete harmony with our system of jurisprudence and administration. In Indian law, for example, the technical distinction between felonies and misdemeanours which survives in the criminal law of England has not been maintained, and is therefore not reproduced in the Bill; and the provision in the English Act that prosecutions under the Act shall not be instituted except by the consent of the Attorney-General has been modified by substituting the consent of the Local Government or of the Governor-General in Council for that of the law officer. In other respects the Bill follows the language of the English statute. There can, I think, be no doubt that a measure of this sort has long been required. The offences which it is intended to reach are (1) the wrongful obtaining of information in regard to any matter of State importance, and (2) the wrongful communication of such information. The penalties range from transportation for life to imprisonment or fine according to the gravity of the offence. The offence is of course aggravated when communicated by a servant of Government contrary to his official duty."

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble also moved that the Bill be taken into consideration at the next meeting of Council, after which the Council adjourned for a week.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

IN the final tie Mr. F. T. Rickards beat Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.

7-15, 15-10, 15-11, 15-10.

thus becoming holder of the Challenge Cup for one year.

AN exhibit that presents a certain curious interest at the Paris Exposition is that of the Abercarn Coal Mines of England. Huge blocks of coal have been detached in a single piece at these mines, and sent in their entirety to the Exposition. One of these blocks weighs five tons and a-half, and measures 7½ft. in length, 5½ft. in width, and 3½ft. in thickness. This block made at the bottom of the mine a long trip before reaching the shaft through which it was to reach the surface. Before being raised to the surface it was rough-trimmed and squared in place, so that its present dimensions are still less than they originally were.

CRICKET.

BARODA MILITARY AND CIVIL C. C. *VS.* HINDOO C. C.

THE above match was played off on H. H. the Gaekwar's 4th Light Infantry parade-ground on Saturday, and resulted in a decisive victory for the former club by ten wickets and 1 run. Play commenced a few minutes after 12 o'clock. The Hindoos went in first and were all dismissed for the paltry score of 27 runs, including no less than 11 extras. Dashputree alone making some thing like a stand against the bowling of Messrs. R. Hardie and F. Nissen. Both these bowlers proved very destructive, the former taking 7 wickets at the cost of only 10 runs, and the latter 3 wickets for only 6 runs, all clean bowled. The Baroda M. and C. C. Club then went in, and made 74 runs in a remarkably short space of time. Messrs. J. Devine and R. Hardie were the first representatives. Both of them played carefully, but when the score had just reached the first decade the latter was clean bowled by Dhondiba for 4 runs. Mr. Williams then joined Devine, and before the score was much increased the former fell a victim to the same bowler. J. Devine and his younger brother were next. The former contributed 15 runs by really good cricket. V. S. Dhulap, S. Lyon, and Lieut. F. Nissen did not score much owing to the want of practice. Six wickets fell for 38 runs. Messrs. Willcox and Mr. DeCruz then made a very good stand, and between them they added 31 runs to the total. The last two wickets fell without adding a single run more. Thus the last the wicket fell for 74 runs. The biggest hit of the innings was made by S. Lyon to the square-leg for six runs, the ball passing far beyond the parade-ground. Other beautiful hits of 4 runs each were made by Messrs. Willcox, Nissen and DeCruz. The Hindoos with 47 runs behind commenced their second innings, and this time they played well, and put together 51 runs; of which Shringarpore and Kaka contributed 12 runs each. The fielding of the losing team on the whole was very good, and most of the catches made by them were praiseworthy, and it is through these catches they succeeded in putting out their opponents in a short space of time. In the second innings of the Hindoos, S. Lynn and J. Devine bowled with great success. Baroda Military and Civil C. C. wanted only 5 runs to win, and this they managed without losing a wicket. The following is the full score :—

BARODA MILITARY AND CIVIL C. C.

	1st innings.	2nd innings.	
J Devine b Dhondiba	15	not out	2
R Hardie b Dhondiba	4	not out	3
Williams c Dhondiba	1	did not bat.	
Devine c Jamdas	4		
Venketrao S Dhulap c and b Dhondiba	2		
Lynn c Rangneker, b Raghoba	7		
Nissen c Dhashputre b Jamdas	4		
Willcox c Shringarpore b Dhondiba	16		
DeCruz c Shirke b Jamdas	15		
Bappoo, not out	0		
Khan b Dhondiba	0		
Extras	6		
Total	74	Total	5

THE BARODA HINDOO C. C.

	1st innings.	2nd innings.	
Shirke b Nissen	0	b S Lynn	0
Thakoor b Nissen	0	Devine	1
Shringarpore b R Hardie	1	c Nissen b Devine	12
Dhashputre b Nissen	8	run out	1
Rangneker b Hardie	0	b Lynn	3
Dhondiba b Hardie	5	c and b Devine	4
Jamdas b Hardie	0	b Lynn	0
Jogleker c Nissen b Hardie	2	c Williams b Devine	1
Kaka b Hardie	0	b Devine	12
Dhashpatre, not out	0	b Lynn	1
Hazarnis b Hardie	0	not out	0
Extras	11	Extras	16
Total	27	Total	51

YOUNG HINDU CRICKET CLUB *VS.* PAREL GYMKHANA.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Saturday on the Parel Gymkhana ground between the Young Hindu C. C. and the Parel Gymkhana, and resulted in a draw; although the former had 32 runs to the good on the first innings.

The Parel Gymkhana having won the toss, elected to bat and scored 23 runs; of which Messrs. Lynn and Pennock scored 8 and 5 runs respectively by good cricket. For the Young Hindu C. C. Messrs. Nayak and Paranjpe bowled well, and it was owing to their good bowling that the success was mainly due. The Young Hindu C. C. began their innings with Messrs. K. M. Vijayakar and Pilgaonkar, and it was expected that these two batsmen would easily make more than the required score; but such hopes were frustrated. The two batsmen were out for 4 runs only. Messrs. Navalkar and Nayak, who went in next, remained at the wickets for some time, playing steadily in their usual free and easy style. But runs were not made at all fast. The bowling of Messrs. Sawyers and Lynn was not to be trifled with. Two batsmen had scored among themselves only 8 runs, when Mr. Nayak was unfortunately run out. Matters now looked gloomy for the Young Hindu Cricket Club, for after Nayak was run out, Navalkar was "yorked" by Mr. Sawyers; and it was not until the seventh cricket fell that the required score of 23 was made. The innings closed for 55 runs, of which Mr. R. A. Vijayakar scored 19 in excellent style. The bowling of Mr. Sawyers was very destructive, he being occasionally successful in bowling yorkers and shooters. In the second innings the Gymkhana scored 71 runs for the loss of 8 wickets, of which Mr. Lynn scored 22 runs by free hitting. Subjoined is the score :—

PAREL GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

Lynn b Nayak	8
Seaford b Nayak	0
Sawyers, b Paranjpe	0
Pennock hit wicket b Nayak	5
Lewis b Paranjpe	2
Lillywhite b Paranjpe	0
Twiss c Vyavaharkar b Nayak	1
Smith c Paranjpe b Nayak	1
Munro b Paranjpe	3
Allison, not out	0
Selkirk c Vyavaharkar b Nayak	0
Extras	3
Total	23

YOUNG HINDU CRICKET CLUB.
1st Innings.

K M Vyjayakar b Sawyers	0
Pilgaonkar b Lynn	1
Navalkar b Sawyers	2
G S Nayak, run out	6
Vyjavaharkar b Sawyers	2
R A Vijayakar b Sawyers	19
Paranjpe b Lynn	0
M P Vijayakar c Seaford b Lynn	0
Dharadhar b Sawyers	9
B H Vijayakar, not out	6
Ranjit b Sawyers	2
Extras	8
Total	55

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. *VS.* BARONET C. C.

A MARCH was played on the Esplanade parade-ground on Saturday and Sunday last between the above two clubs. By mutual consent, Messrs. Pavri, Gagrat, and Ayrton, who are members of both clubs, did not take part in the game. It is to be regretted that some members of the Baronet Club did not put in their appearance at the appointed time, 8 a.m. sharp, on Sunday morning, as it was the ardent wish of the two clubs to complete the two innings, but on account of the absence of the members alluded to the play was not resumed till 9-15 a.m., and consequently the game resulted in a draw, which might have been avoided if the desired punctuality had been observed.

The captain of the Baronet Club having won the toss, he sent his opponents to bat. Play commenced at 4 p.m. on Saturday, B. R. Patel and D. E. Mody facing the bowling of D. Writer and D. B. Tapia. By the free and elegant play of Patel, and steady defence of Mody, the score was raised to 24, before Mody, who scored 4 runs, was given leg-before to Tapia, K. M. Mehta who followed was bowled out by Tapia before he could score any runs. Patel had scored 38, which was composed of one 5, three 4s, three 3s, when he was bowled out by Barucha, S. K. Bennet, who added 10 to the score, was caught out by Daboo off Tapia. When stumps were drawn for the evening the score of the John Bright Club stood at 64 for 5 wickets. On Sunday the remaining wickets were disposed of for 10 more runs. Tapia's bowling proving very effective, he having taken altogether 6 wickets for 32 runs. Thus the 1st innings of the John Bright Club closed with 74 runs. Baronet Club sent in D. Mehta and D. F. Dubash against the bowling of Mody and Reporter, but Mehta—the Hindu crack bat—was caught by Reporter off Mody, when he had scored only 6, and Dubash was clean bowled by Mody for 8. Bapasola and Rao scored 4 and 5 respectively before they were excellently caught by Reporter and D. Mody off R. Mody. The rest of the wickets fell in a very short time without adding any runs to the score, which owing to the most effective bowling of R. Mody—8 wickets for only 11 runs—totalled only 35 when the first innings of the Baronet Club closed. With 39 runs ahead, the second innings of the John Bright Club was opened by Patel and Reporter, the former was given leg-before off Barucha when he had scored only 1, but the latter by a very careful play scored 35 runs—one 6, one 5, one 4, one 3, and two 2s.—before he was bowled out by Tapia. R. E. Mody, who scored 10, was caught out by Writer off Barucha, D. E. Mody—not out—scored 15 runs by careful play. Bennett, Bode, and H. D. Mehta scored 8, 6, and 4 respectively. Thus when time was called, the score of the John Bright Club stood at 90 with a loss of 8 wickets only. Out of Tapia, Barucha, Writer, Bapasola, Moollan, and Daboo, who were tried in bowling by the Baronet Club, Tapia and Bapasola proved most effective. This being a two-days' match, it resulted in a draw in favour of the John Bright Club. The following is the full score :—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
B R Patel b Bharucha	38	l-b-w b Bharucha	1
D E Mody l-b-w b D Tapia	4	not out	15
K M Mehta b D Tapia	0	c Dubash b Tapia	0
S K Bennett c Daboo D Tapia	10	c Rao b Bapasola	8
S M Motishaw st. Bharucha	3		
M R Wadia b Tapia	3	not out	1
H D Mehta run out b Tapia	3	b Bapasola	4
R E Mody b Tapia	0	c Writer b Bharucha	10
F H Bode not out	3	c Dubash b Bharucha	6
D Jassawalla c Daboo b Bharucha	1	c Dubash b Daboo	1
J E Reporter b Tapia	0	b Tapia	35
Extra	9	Extras	9
Total	74	Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
D Writer	11	5	0	13
D B Tapia	24	9	6	32
N Bharucha	14	4	3	29

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
D Writer	5	2	0	5
D B Tapia	10	4	2	13
N Bharucha	15	2	3	36
N K Bapasola	7	5	2	7
D Mullan	2	1	0	8
D Daboo	4	0	1	10

BARONET C. C.

D Mehta c Reporter b R Mody	6
D F Dubash b R Mody	8
D N Writer c Motisha b J Reporter	1
D R Madon b R Mody	0
D M Daboo b R Mody	1
N K Bapasola c Reporter b R Mody	4
N K Bharucha b R Mody	0
D C Tapia b R Mody	2
Rao c D Mody b R Mody	5
N P Panthaki b Reporter	0
D F Mullan not out	0
Extras	8
Total	35

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
R Mody	12	7	8	11
J Reporter	12	2	2	16

MILITARY NEWS.

COL. A. B. TULLOCH, C.B., half-pay, late Welsh Regt, was to take up his command of the local forces in Victoria on the 21st inst., with the local rank of Major-General, in succession to Maj. H. S. Brownrigg, Rifle Brig., who will revert to duty with his regiment.

THE mounted infantry scheme is being developed. Arrangements are being made for the formation of a second regiment. Two companies are to be mobilised for training at the Curragh during the winter. Lt.-Col. Hutton, D. A. A. G. at Aldershot, has been nominated to carry out the instructions, with Capt. Alderson, Rl. West Kent, as Adjutant. Four companies of the first regiment (1100 strong) are to be mobilised for their second training at Aldershot on the 24th prox., and it is proposed that officers of infantry shall, be allowed to attach themselves to the mobilised companies attending for a two months' course of training.

ON Wednesday last the Viceroy visited Jutogh with a view to seeing the little garrison at work on the hills. The troops consisted of the two mountain batteries and two companies of the Wiltshire Regiment, the whole under the command of Colonel Graham, C.B. They were at first drawn up on the road under Jutogh, and they filed past the Viceregal party, who were much impressed with their soldierly and workmanlike appearance. The batteries then went smartly into action on the ridge crowning the road to Subathu, being flanked by the infantry. Fire was opened on targets placed on Prospect Hill at a range of about 900 yards, and splendid practice was made, the hits recorded being to the initiated, in the accuracy of the screw-guns, perfectely amazing. Wheeling to the left and working over apparently inaccessible ground, the guns took up a fresh position on the top of the hill facing Viceregal Lodge, and opened fire again with the same satisfactory results. The troops then filed past the Viceroy, who expressed himself much pleased with the day's work.

THE following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant P. C. Palin, 14th Sikhs; Second-Lieutenant W. S. Eardley-Howard, 29th Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant G. A. Dale, 19th Punjab Infantry; to be permanent Wing Officers. Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, Lincolnshire Regiment, to 4th Bengal Infantry as officiating Wing Officer. Lieutenant Lord Bingham, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be Adjutant of the battalion. Captain C. H. Morris will, on return from England, be attached to the 7th Bengal Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Sheppard, who returns from England almost immediately, is appointed officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Poona Circle. Major Watson, East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Jullundur. Captain Benbow, 1st Dragoon Guards, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Landour. Captain Carruthers, 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to pay military pensioners in the Punjab Circle. Lieutenant Caldecott, Corps of Guides, has resigned his probationery appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, and is posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave to England on private affairs:—Lieutenant Combe, 2nd Scottish Rifles, for twelve months; Major Burton, 1st Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months; and Lieutenant Crommelin 1-1 Gurkhas, for 182 days. Lieutenant Gough, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and Colonel Hammond, 5th Punjab Cavalry, are granted leave for one year on medical certificate.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN GIRL DESTITUTE IN LONDON.

AT Bow Street, before Mr. Bridge, a few weeks ago, an application was made by a young girl named Sarah Smith, who was stated to be the daughter of a sergeant-major by an Indian mother. She obtained a situation as nurse, and travelled with her mistress to Bombay and Marseilles, and from thence to Paris, where she was directed to proceed alone to London. Her ticket was provided, and five or six shillings in money was given her, she being led to understand that some one would meet her in London. She arrived at Charing Cross, but no one recognised her. She was referred to this Court, and Mr. Bridge secured her admission to a home, where she remained. The cost of her maintenance was defrayed out of the poor-box at this court. The missionary of the Strangers' Asiatic Mission, West India Dock Road, attended on Sept. 21 and said that the girl had acquired a slight knowledge of English sufficient to qualify her to act as nurse to children, or maid to a lady who might be proceeding to India. It was stated that she was a quiet modest girl. It was desired to secure her a passage to India. The cost would be £17. It was considered a case for the notice of charitable persons, or anyone requiring a servant. Mr Bridge hoped that some charitable people might assist her in securing her passage or a situation. Since she has been in England, she has been supported from the funds at this court.

THERE is just a little mystery at Paris in the death of "Prince Poninski d'Horineetz," whose occupation at the time of his decease was that of a bookmaker. The deceased magnate, formerly an officer in the Austrian cavalry, had fallen very low in the social grade. Recently he was found in a somnolent condition. He had swallowed, as was thought, a fatal dose of opium, with a supposed suicidal intent. In searching the premises of the "Prince," the police made a strange discovery. Two young women were found fast asleep in his bedroom, where they declared the Austrian locked them in on the night before his death.

THE CURIOUS CUSTOMS OF THE ENGLISH.

A CHINESE journalist has been writing in a native paper an account of Western customs as observed by him in the course of a visit to England. Speaking of the meals taken by Englishmen, he explains that tea and comfits are taken twice a day, and a heavy meal twice; or tea and comfits once and the heavy meal twice. About the time for the latter a bell is rung once to let people know, so that they may change their clothes and wash their hands; when the bell is again rung they assemble together in the dining room. They also sound a gong.

"COWS' MILK MIXED WITH BLACK TEA."

At tea time they take cows' milk and white sugar mixed with coffee or black tea. Either is taken with bread accompanied by butter or cooked delicacies such as ham. The meal is in fact what is called in the Middle Kingdom *tienhsin* ("stay the stomach.") Their green meat is exceedingly tender. It is the custom to eat it uncooked, rinsed in water and dried, then mixed with sesamum oil, salt and vinegar. Clean, fresh and sweet to munch it is exceedingly delicious, and may be described as extremely superior.

CONCERNING FIVE O'CLOCK TEA AND "SKIP AND POSTURE."

Men and women (continues the Eastern gossip) are seated indiscriminately round the same dish and at the same table. Even a man and his daughter-in-law, a woman and her brother-in-law do not avoid each other's company. Besides invitations to dinner there are invitations to tea gatherings, such as are occasionally given by wealthy merchants or distinguished officials. When the time comes, invitations are sent to an equal number of men and women, and after they are all assembled, tea and sugar, milk, bread, and the like, are set out as aids to conversation. More particularly are there invitations to skip and posture, when the host decides what man is to be the partner of what woman, and what woman of what man. Then with both arms grasping each other they leave the table in pairs, and leap skip, posture, and prance, for their mutual gratification. A man and a woman previously unknown to one another may take part in it. They call this skipping *tanshen* (dancing).

WHY MILK AND SUGAR ARE ADDED TO THE TEA.

Tea, which is pronounced *tee*, is always black tea; but it must be mixed with milk and white sugar. They dare not drink it neat, alleging that it would corrode, and so injure the drinker. In large dining halls it is not permitted to smoke, neither is it in first-class railway carriages; offenders are find £1. In preparing dishes the time required for cooking is fixed by the clock. For instance, to boil an egg three minutes are allowed; for roasting a fowl, an hour.

"WOMEN LAUGH AS THOUGH NO MEN WERE BY."

The public flower gardens are very large, and planted with every kind of trees, flowers, and grasses. In them are reared all sorts of birds, beasts, insects, and fishes, and people go there to see, women with children holding on to their skirts in a continuous crowd. Some take with them needle and thread, and embroider there, sitting in a circle, laughing and jesting, as though no men were by. In the streets women will pass to and fro side by side, from morning till evening. Husband, wife, and children—the whole family in short—lock their doors and come out. I do not know what all the bustle is about. Wealthy people every day at four o'clock get into a carriage and take an outing, elegantly dressed and shod. Fathers and sons pass by laughing and chatting, in a stream of carriages and a procession of horses. When their pleasure has been thoroughly gratified they disperse.

OF THE HALL OF MYRIAD LIVES AND THE WAXMEN'S HALL.

At the Hall of Myriad Lives (the Zoological Gardens) are reared living birds and beasts, scaly creatures, insects, and reptiles, each class being brought up apart and after its natural mode of life, so as to permit the closer study of its habits. The Waxmen's Hall imitates in wax the figures of men so as to make them appear living. Each has a separate room, and people are allowed to inspect them. The majority of the figures are those of celebrated statesman and generals, or men of worth or learning; but among them are included any who have in past or present times become notorious. Their appearance is so life like that they seem as though they would come out if they were called upon.

THEATRES WHICH SEAT "CLOSE ON 10,000 PEOPLE."

The theatres aim at great size, there being some which will seat close on ten thousand people, and which cost millions. There is no separation of the sexes. When an actor first appears on the stage he must remove his cap, and incline himself towards the seated audience as a mark of courtesy. The audience then drum upon their hands to signify their approval. An actor who has gone off the stage must appear again, and by bowing towards the audience express his thanks.

THE PLAYS "ARE DIVIDED INTO CIVIL AND MILITARY."

Their plays, like ours, are divided into "civil" and "military." The civil plays consist either of music solely—when the sound is as of a boo-hoo—of solely of mimicry. The majority are taken from the history of the country. The scenery is marvellous. When one scene is finished the curtain is dropped and the scenery changed. Below the stage music is played during the interlude. In the case of these old romances several scenes are brought together to form a play, and if this play is acted to-day, it will be acted again to-morrow, so as to let every one see it. When no visitors come to see, another play is substituted, or the troupe removes to another theatre. Military plays are those in which acrobats are engaged. The theatres in this case are some what larger and are also known as circuses. The sovereign frequently comes down in person to a theatre to see a play. Each theatre must reserve, against his arrival, a room near the exit from the stage.

WHEN ENGLISH DRUGGISTS SMILE.

Opium paste is only kept at the druggists' shops for the reason that all pills and liquid medicines contain the drug. When natives of the Middle Kingdom go to purchase it for smoking, and ask for several ounces, the druggist will at first be startled, then, on hearing that it is to be inhaled at a lamp he smiles and lets them have it. Doctors fees are very heavy. If you call him to your own house to attend you, you will have to pay him three pounds, or at the very least one pound. If you go to his door and consult him the fee is not more than 20 or 40 cents.

ICED FISH DAMAGED AND DANGEROUS.

ACCORDING to Mr. J. Lawrence-Hamilton, M.R.C.S., in the *Lancet*, ice spoils the freshness, firmness, and flavour of fish by rendering it, prior to putrefaction, insipid, soft, and flabby. In the United Kingdom, by coasting vessels, fishing is seldom carried on during Saturday afternoons and all Sunday, fish caught on Friday night and often days previously, especially during continued storms, fogs, and calms, could not reach Billingsgate till Monday morning, and the consumer late on Monday, when it would never be less than three days old and often more. Indeed, much of the best prime trawl-caught fish sold at Billingsgate is from three to ten days old. Being imported from the metropolis ice in most fishing districts is much dearer than in London. Compared with the winter prices, during the summer months, when ice is most used and most wasteful, it is much dearer—sometimes by 50 per cent. Experience seems to show that the gravest cases of fish poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than from eating fish kept naturally cool. Where fish is preserved on ice it appears that the ice only favours putrefaction by furnishing a constant supply of mosture, carrying with it the putrefactive bacteria derived from its foul and filthy surroundings, so that this iced fish remains covered with fresh solutions of filth pregnant with putrefactive bacteria. Thus large quantities of those subtle complex bodies, the animal alkaloids or promaines, are probably elaborated, and give rise to those marked symptoms of poisoning which sometimes occur from eating fish preserved on ice. On the other hand, keeping fish dry and cool can in no way favour putrefaction. And although here cases of poisoning may happen, yet the symptoms are much less marked, and pass off sooner, the toxic effects being usually confined to a passing attack of vomiting and diarrhœa. Whilst in the case of fish preserved on ice the vomiting and diarrhœa may be less marked, though the other symptoms may be much more profound and lasting, and even sometimes fatal. There are various poisons derivable from putrid fish, the detailed consideration of which require much further elaboration, work, experiment and research. Indeed, as upwards of seventy different kinds of food fishes, within a few hours of their death, on being eaten, give rise to poisonous symptoms, the Russian Government in 1894 will award a prize of 5000 roubles (say roughly £500) for the best assay upon the nature and cure of fish poisoning.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR, who works as indefatigably as ever, is making some studies upon the Indians and animals of Buffalo Bill's troupe, for a large painting that she intends to execute.

THE VARIED VERMIN OF VENEZUELA.

CONSUL PLUMACHER of the United States sends to Washington from Venezuela a very remarkable report, especially interesting to students of natural history.

HOW THE VAMPIRE ATTACKS ITS VICTIMS.

The fabled Vampire bat is found in Venezuela. It is classed among the carnivorous animals, and in some districts is very abundant. It is very fond of human blood, and attacks sleepers at night by making a small incision in the great toe. Much blood can be lost in one night, although the puncture is microscopic. Consul Plumacher says, that while many may be sceptical respecting this fact, personal experience has convinced him of its truth. The popular impression of the vampire's habits is that it fastens itself upon the throat of the sleeping victim, and while fanning him with its wings, so that he may not awaken, sucks his lifeblood away. According to Consul Plumacher's account the Venezuelan vampire only attacks a man's big toe, and while he may lose considerable blood the attack is not fatal nor especially serious.

"OMELETTES AUX ŒUFS DE CAIMAN."

There are plenty of alligators in Venezuela, and some of them are 25 ft. long. They are about like the alligators of the United States, except that they are generally larger, and they often attack persons who venture into the water. Alligator eggs are considered delicacies by the natives, and are eagerly sought for along the river banks. They are usually served in the form of omelettes.

"OF SNAKES;" AND THE SINGULAR HABIT OF THE SOBADORA.

There are many serpents, both venomous and harmless, but the former predominate. The boa constrictor, called here araga venado or deer swallower, is very common, and grows to an enormous size. The anaconda is of the same species as the boa, but is a water snake. The flesh of the anaconda is very white and tender, and in many parts of the country is much esteemed as food. Consul Plumacher says that many foreigners who have eaten it, inform him that anaconda meat is very palatable. Neither the boa nor the anaconda is venomous, but their constrictive powers render them terrible adversaries. The rattlesnake abounds in the savannas, and has been known to reach a length of eight feet. The macaurel, viejita, tiger snake, and mapanare are the chief poisonous snakes. The last named is found in great numbers in the trees along the river banks. Canoes in passing through narrow openings, where the branches overlap above, are sometimes surrounded by these serpents. Although very venomous, they rarely attack if not molested. The sobadora is a very peculiar snake, in some respects similar to the mythical hoop-snake of the United States. It is not poisonous, but when enraged will give chase, and, upon reaching the object of its anger, whether man or beast, places its head upon the ground and, with its long, whiplike body inflicts a severe flagellation.

SOFT SHELL CRABS, AND A POISONOUS APPLE.

Consul Plumacher tells a fairy-like tale about a poisonous apple upon which the soft shell crabs of Venezuela feed. It is called the manzanillo, and the crabs eat it with impunity, although it is rank poison. The flesh of the crab becomes thoroughly impregnated with the poison, and is thus rendered a fatal diet. The manzanillo, or "little apple," is found along the coast. It is about an inch in diameter and grows upon a tree similar in appearance to an apple tree. It is very pleasant to the eye and has a sweet, insipid taste. It is usually found where there is no fresh water, and may easily tempt a thirsty, inexperienced voyager. It is, however, a deadly poison, primarily causing intense burning pains in the throat and stomach. Unless remedies are prompty applied death is inevitable. It is even dangerous to remain in the shade of one of these trees, and a person taking shelter under it during a rain will suffer from painful blisters wherever a drop of water falling from the leaves touches his person.

THE DANGERS OF A MORNING DIP.

The gymnotus or torpedo eel abounds in the rivers and lagoons of the lowlands. It is much feared by travellers, for the reason that it communicates an electric shock which is quite severe. It is not necessarily fatal except as a swimmer. The shock often paralyzes him to such an extent as to render him helpless and cause his death by drowning. The caribe is a most voracious little fish, seldom exceeding six inches in length, armed with a double row of needle-like teeth. It is found in many of the interior rivers, and is more dreaded than the alligator. A single scratch on the body of a swimmer exuding a drop of blood will instantly attract thousands of these fish, and their attack is so fierce and persistent that only a few minutes are necessary to disable the strongest man.

SOME SPLENDID SPECIMENS OF SPIDERS.

There are venomous reptiles in abundance in Venezuela. Scorpions and centipedes are found in all sections. Some of the centipedes are fifteen inches long. There are various classes of spiders, the tarantula being the largest and most hideous. Its body is about three inches in diameter, and its spread of claws is nearly a foot. The animal has a faculty of flattening itself on the ground until it can scarcely be distinguished, and thus it awaits its prey. When disturbed or attacked, it suddenly springs to an upright position, standing five or six inches in height. It is then able to leap a distance of five or six feet, and capture small birds with the agility of a cat. Its repugnant appearance is heightened by a growth of hair on its body and legs, whence the native name of "hairy spider." The bite of one of these spiders is poisonous, often fatal. It is a common amusement in some sections of the interior to place in a box half-filled with sand a tarantula and a centipede. A fierce combat ensues, in which, as a rule, the tarantula is victorious.

THE CHARMS OF THE CHASE.

There are many rodents in Venezuela, among which are squirrels, rabbits, hares, hedgehogs, and three animals called by the natives acurito, aguiti, and lapa. All are used for food. The acurito is exceedingly prolific, and it is estimated that a single pair will produce at least 500 descendants in the course of a year. The wild hogs known in the United States and Mexico as peccaries are found in this country in large bands, and the chase is dangerous. They are utterly without fear, and many a hunter has been obliged to seek shelter in a tree and remain until nightfall, for so long as day lasts the peccaries will not withdraw. This animal when young can be easily domesticated, and will follow his master or mistress like a dog. In some interior districts a woman, who is obliged to travel alone and on foot, is very often accompanied by a peccary for protection. She thus feels secure from assault or ill-treatment, the pecarry being even more zealous a defender than is the dog in other countries.

THE ZOOLOGY OF THE SECTION ZULIA.

Then Consul Plumacher proceeds to tell wonderful tales about the animals of the Section Zulia. There are monkeys without limit in this region, the most common being the araguato. It is a large monkey about 4 ft. in height. The araguatos are always found in troops under the command of a chief. They are very vociferous, and the forests at sundown and sunrise are filled with their noise. There appears to be a certain system in their chants, which commence always with a solo performance, and afterwards all join in the chorus, thus alternating for hours. Then there are other monkeys of queer habits, the mono—nocturno being rather remarkable. It sleeps during the entire day and spends the night seeking food. As long as daylight lasts it remains drowsy, and will not even resist capture. The common monkey of Buffon is found in great numbers, and does much damage to corn and other crops. It is very difficult for the farmer to defend himself, as the depredators always have pickets on the watch, who give the alarm in time to ensure the escape of the entire band. All of the Venezuelan monkeys are easily domesticated and become much attached to their masters. The Venezuelan tiger, or properly the jaguar, is the principal carnivorous animal. It is hardly so large as the Indian or African tiger, but is of amazing strength, and can easily drag off the largest ox. It is not usually a man eater, like the Indian tiger. It rarely attacks a man except when instigated by extreme hunger, and is not much feared by those familiar with its habits. The panther, ounce, puma, wild cat, and an animal similar to the latter called the guanaipe, are the principal members of the cat tribe. All are very ferocious and blood-thirsty. The puma especially is destructive, and will continue to kill from mere wantonness after his appetite is satisfied.

THE German Emperor is said to have signalised his visit to Hanover by abolishing the famous black uniform of the Hanoverian regiments. The Prussian blue, with the pickelhaube, is to be substituted. The change, it is thought, will be very unpopular in Hanover, and there does not appear to be any practical object in making it, unless it is to destroy the last remnants of the old Hanoverian flag. So wanton an insult to the inhabitants of the country, who, although they may have accepted the new order of things as inevitable, yet cherish an affectionate remembrance of the White Horse, can only raise up fresh obstacles in the way of a reconciliation between the Duke of Cumberland and the Royal Family of Prussia, says *Truth*.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S REMINISCENCES.

IF bright reminiscences can console one in life's decline, writes the *Times*, Mr. Reeves has good reason to be jubilant over his jubilee. His volume records an unbroken series of triumphs in a musical career, which has been marvellously successful. Like most artists, he has drawn inspiration from popular applause and has carefully preserved all laudatory notices. It is only natural that any depreciatory criticisms should have been ignored or casually adverted to as outbreaks of splenetic envy. We should fancy it must have been trying to a modest man to reprint so many extracts of rapturous eulogy, but when a gentleman becomes autobiographical he is bound to be as candid as may be. Though, indeed, to do Mr. Reeves justice, his celebrity speaks for itself. Unfortunately weighted with an English name, he shone as a star in Italian opera even in Italy; he might have been a great instrumental performer had he not been gifted with a voice, and he showed a rare versatility of commanding powers in the many departments of vocal music.

HIS LITTLE FAULTS.

He had his faults, "as who has not," as Mr. Guppy in "Bleak House" remarked of his mother when touching tenderly on her weakness for spirits. But Mr. Reeves maintains that the faults of character with which he has been credited were really virtues, or scarcely to be distinguished from virtues. What enemies condemned as irritable susceptibility was self-respect or manly independence; and when he got into trouble with *impresarios* or managers he was invariably in the right or misled by some unlucky misunderstanding. He has been bitterly blamed for disappointing the public; but that charge he has very successfully answered. And to the impeachment that he was over-chary of responding to "encores," the answer is even more conclusive. It strikes us that Mr. Reeves might have made a name in literature, for the reminiscences are exceedingly pleasantly written; he tells a good number of good stories; and we need not say that in the course of his varied career he has made acquaintance with almost every musical notoriety.

BOYHOOD.

In his case, as with most great singers and musicians, the child was father of the man. He began as a boy by singing in the choir of North Cray, in Kent; in his 11th year he "could play Handel's organ accompaniments from the original figured bases," and at the age of 14 he was promoted to the post of acting organist in Cray parish church. He studied music for two years in London, being a great frequenter of the theatres, and when he made his *debut* at Newcastle in 1839 he had mastered several instruments, and could play the violin so well that he sometimes led the orchestra. As for his singing, what is very remarkable is that he had been trained as a baritone, "before nature and my own self-consciousness taught me that I was a tenor." He says that he knows no similar instance, although tenors—notably the lion-chested Lablache—have not infrequently turned to baritone.

QUARRELS WITH MACREADY.

He sang at various towns in the provinces, and he had a quarrel with Macready, whom he describes as the most arbitrary and overbearing of managers. Long afterwards, on his retiring from the stage, Macready asked Reeves to sing at his benefit. But the old grief had never been forgotten, and the great tenor under the circumstances had "no option" and refused. Macready seems to have provoked the resentment of the subordinates he ruled with an iron rod, and his dignity was sorely wounded by rough practicle jokes. Mr. Reeves neglected no opportunities of cultivating his voice. In 1842 he went to take lessons in Paris and thence to Milan, where he placed himself under the director of the Conservatorio. Though he blended fun and frolic in jovial Bohemian society with study, he made great progress, and received the reward of his application in the flattering compliment of being asked to take the part of Edgardo in *Lucia* at La Scala. "Suffice it to say that I was received with enthusiasm, and at the end of the performance the illustrious Rubini came to my dressing-room to congratulate me on my success." There is an anecdote illustrating the condition of Lombardy under the pipe-clay government of the Austrians. Mr. Reeves had one of his troublesome sore throats, and declared himself unable to sing. The doctor of the theatre, having examined the sufferer, was of a different opinion. So a carriage came, escorted by a squad-of gendarmes, and Mr. Reeves was carried off to La Scala. But he stuck to his refusal like a sturdy Briton and the gendarmes had the journey for their pains.

AT DRURYLANE.

Back in England in 1847, he was engaged by M. Jullien. He made his appearance at Drurylane in the same part of Edgardo; and according to the *Times* of that day, "the most remarkable event of the evening was the *debut* of Mr. Sims Reeves. So rare a success has seldom been achieved by an English vocalist. . . . He comes before the public with all the style of an Italian singer." It was in the following year that he first attempted the sacred music with which his fame and memory must always be associated. Singing in *Judas Maccabæus* at Exeter-hall, he astonished the critics, who had not suspected his versatility. Thenceforth he was always in request for sacred concerts. *Apropos* to a secular concert he recalls an anecdote which is suggestive. He had been set down for a duet with Braham. Out of respect for the veteran, "I made no endeavour to outshine him by the display of those qualities of voice which as a young man I naturally possessed." He heard a whisper from the orchestra, "The old one has the best of it." "This, I confess, aroused me. I had no wish to humiliate, but I did not desire to be beaten. I exerted all my powers; and this outburst was followed by universal applause."

ALL FOR THE PRIMA DONNA.

Mr. Reeves entertains very strong opinions about the growing practice of sacrificing the leading tenor and other singers to the *prima donna*. For himself, he has fought hard with managers for the integrity of his parts and the orthodox manner of conducting stage-business:—

When playing Edgardo at the Royal Italian Opera, I was obliged, after overcoming my difficulty with the self-willed Lucia, to state plainly to the manager, towards the close of the mad scene, that if he lowered the curtain I would not sing the final scene at all. He knew that I should keep my word, and the opera was played as the composer intended it to be played.

MRS. CATHERINE HAYES.

There is a capital story about Catherine Hayes, whom he considered a finished vocalist, and the *beau ideal* of a Lucia. The lady's voice had been better cultivated than her mind:—

I shall never forget Mrs. Hayes's introduction to my old friend Hogarth, musical critic of the *Daily News*. She seated herself by his side somewhat nervously, and with quite a reverential air; and as soon as she felt able to speak, said to him, "Oh, Mr. Hogarth, I am indeed proud to make the acquaintance of so great an artist. I am longing to see the lovely pictures you have painted. Would you some day be kind enough to show them to me?"

ENCORES.

With regard to *encores* he objects to them both on public and personal grounds. They upset the balance between the scenes in the opera, and the second effort is generally inferior to the first. The personal argument, moreover, appears to be unanswerable:—

The system is particularly unfair towards a singer who, far from sparing himself, throws his heart and soul into his work. The more he exerts himself, the more surely is he condemned to exert himself a second time, with the effect probably of rendering himself unable to do justice in subsequent pieces.

AN ENGLISH TENOR.

In Costa's oratorio of *Eli* and in his *Naaman* the tenor parts were especially written for Mr. Reeves. When he came out in the former, among the audience was a triumvirate of illustrious tenors—Mario, Gardoni and Tamberlik. Congratulating the composer, Mario said, jestingly, "But you have insulted us." "How?" "By giving the tenor part," replied Mario, "to an English singer. But you were right, after all," he continued, "for no Italian could have done justice to it." After the production of the *Naaman*, Costa called to thank Mr. Reeves for his "invaluable aid." Finding the tenor from home, he left a card on which was pencilled, "*In paradiso non si canto meglio*." Mr. Reeves has some shrewd and severe remarks on Festivals. In general he has formed but an indifferent opinion of the competency of the stewards, though he has found exceptions in such great cities as Leeds and Birmingham, where they are for the most part "men of business who understand their duties." He declares that outsiders can have no conception of the amount of hard work which the performers have to cram into five days. Consequently and of course at these Festivals *encores* are not only objectionable but intolerable. And in taking leave of his entertaining and instructive volume, we may direct attention to his valuable advice as to the wisdom of economizing the voice and never overstraining it under any circumstances.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive; or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

AN EXHUMATION AT WOKING.

THE cemetery of the London Necropolis Company at Brookwood, Woking, was on Saturday, Sept 21, for the first time in its history, the scene of the exhumation of a body for the purpose of examination. On Friday the superintendent of the cemetery received a communication from the Home Secretary, ordering the exhumation of the remains of Mr. Ernest Weldon, a gentleman, twenty-nine years of age, residing until the time of his death at Gloucester Mansions, South Kensington; and at the same time Police Sergeant Alexander, of Woking, was ordered by the Home Office to proceed to Brookwood and superintend the exhumation. It appears also that the Home Secretary communicated with the coroner of the division, Mr. Roumieu, of Farnham, who caused the necessary formal processes for the delivery of the body from the grave to be served upon the superintendent of the cemetery. The coffin was taken to the mortuary, situated about 100 yards away.

Mr. Earnest Weldon was the youngest son of the late Mr. J. Weldon, of Natfield, Wimbledon, of the firm of Messrs. Charles and Jeremiah Weldon, warehousemen, 130 and 131 Cheapside, London. It is alleged that during the recent trip to the Continent Mr. Weldon drank to excess, and it is to this cause that the doctors ascribe his death. Dr. Farr stated on Saturday that on Wednesday, Sept. 4, he, as medical attendant to the deceased, received a telegram from Mrs. Weldon, who, with her husband, was then on her way to London from Ostend. She requested Dr. Farr to meet her at Gloucester Mansions, because her husband had been taken seriously ill. He attended at the time indicated, and assisted the deceased to his bed, from which he never again rose. Dr. Farr added that he was in constant attendance upon his patient, and the cause of death was undoubtedly disease induced by excessive drinking. While at Ostend Mrs. Weldon had inquired for an English doctor, but was informed that there was not one there. There was no sign of delirium until the Friday evening, when it set in slightly. During these two days Mr. Weldon's manservant was in attendance upon him, but on the Saturday the delirium became worse, and Dr. Farr sent a male attendant from Mr. Wilson's institute, Wimpole Street. On Sunday morning, about six o'clock, the attendant went to Mrs Weldon's bed-room and called to her to "come quickly." She immediately went into her husband's bed-room, but she remembers nothing more that happened for some time, being quite overcome and having fallen into hysterics. The only member of Mr. Weldon's family known personally to Mrs. Weldon was Mr. Walter Weldon, a cousin, who was immediately communicated with, and who, calling with his wife the same afternoon, was requested by Mrs. Ernest Weldon to communicate with all other members of the family. She was not aware of their addresses, they being out of town. It is stated that the whole of the arrangements connected with the burial were placed in the hands of the Necropolis Company—a fact of which Mr. Walter Weldon was informed. The funeral was fixed for Sept. 12; but, in consequence of decomposition setting in, it was arranged to take place on Wednesday, the 11th inst. On Tuesday, the 10th, Mr. Edward Waugh, a solicitor of Brighton, and uncle of the deceased, called on Mrs. Weldon and informed her that her late husband's brothers, Frederick and Henry would like to attend the funeral, but had not received invitations. She informed him that she had requested Mr. Walter Weldon to invite them and any other members of the family, and she immediately wrote to the two brothers inviting them to attend. On the following morning, just as she was starting to attend the funeral, she received a letter from Mr. Waugh, intimating for the first time that the brothers were dissatisfied with certain circumstances connected with the illness and death, and that they should apply for an order for the exhumation of the body, and a post-mortem examination to be made unless satisfactory explanations were given. There were present at the funeral the two brothers Frederick and Henry, and Walter Weldon and Mr. Waugh. Almost immediately after the ceremony Mrs. Weldon's solicitor, Mr. Gorton, spoke to Mr. Waugh on the subject of his letter and invited him and the two brothers to attend at Weldon's house that same afternoon at six o'clock to meet Dr. Farr in order that any explanation might be given by him. Mr. Waugh would not make any appointment earlier than the following Saturday, although surprise was expressed at the delay. The appointment was, however, agreed to and kept, and all questions were answered. It appears that the deceased had been a hard drinker for years as the members of his family and all his friends knew. It is said that previous to his marriage to Mrs. Weldon, he was confined in Lewes Gaol for fourteen days for reckless driving while in a state of intoxication, and during his confinement had delirium tremens. At the beginning of this year he was detained at the Wandsworth police station on a charge of drunkenness.

The coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Weldon was opened on Sept. 24 at Brookwood. Only evidence as to the identity, interment, and exhumation of the body was, however, taken, the inquest being then adjourned till October 30, in order that the analysis of the contents of the stomach might be completed.

Mr. Eustace Smith on Sept. 25 applied *ex parte* to Mr. Justice Denman on behalf of Mrs. Ernest Weldon to restrain the publication of a libel in the *New York Herald*. He said that the article, which he subsequently read to the Court, was calculated to thwart the administration of justice at the adjourned inquest on Mr. Ernest Weldon, which was to take place next month. Mrs. Weldon, in her affidavit, states:—"I, Laura Violette Weldon, of No. 2 Gloucester Mansions, Gloucester Road, make oath and say: The *New York Herald*, under the heading 'Inquest on Ernest Weldon,' contains scandalous, untrue, and libellous statements with respect to myself; among other statements being the following:—That I treated my late husband shamefully, and on one occasion he went to his brother's with two black eyes and a good many bruises, and said they had been done by me; that it is plain that I only married Ernest Weldon for his money, and that I never showed him the least kindness, and that I would not have any servants, as I did not want any one to know how badly I treated him. The statements are absolutely untrue. These libellous statements are calculated to produce a prejudice against me at the inquiry. The libels seriously affect my reputation and personal character, and I am apprehensive that further libellous statements will appear unless the publication is restrained." Mr. Justice Denman, after examining the law on the subject, said it was a sad thing to think that any newspaper, with any sense of decency or propriety, could publish such statements, but the remedy was an action for damages. He came to the conclusion that he had no jurisdiction to grant an injunction.

Mr. Eustace Smith attended at the private residence of Mr. Justice Denman on Sept. 26, and renewed Mrs. Weldon's application for an interim injunction against the printer of the *New York Herald* when the learned judge made an order restraining the defendant from publishing in his paper, or otherwise, such of the statements contained in the articles headed respectively, "Inquest on Earnest Weldon", and "It is a most curious tale," in the *New York Herald*, of the 25th and 26th inst. respectively, as reflecting upon the character or conduct of the plaintiff; or any other statements calculated to prejudice the plaintiff in the prosecution of her action, or otherwise to prevent a fair trial. Mrs. Weldon has commenced an action for damages against the *New York Herald*.

M. ZOLA'S FUTURE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

M. E. ZOLA has been interviewed yet once again, and among many things which he had often said before, he gave the outline of his future literary work as follows:—"After finishing my series (the Rougon Macquart) I shall no doubt write a few novels of a kind different to those which I have hitherto written. Very probably I shall particularly devote myself to my critical writings, which I have given up for a long time past. There will have been an interval of ten years since the publication of my last articles, I shall have something new to say, to point out the various efforts that have been made during that period, and to look into their philosophy.

"I intended to put myself into communication with a Review with regard to this matter, but a Review is nearly as bad as a tomb; it is only read by a select few. As I wish to talk to a wider public, I shall go to battle in a large daily paper. Of course the shape of the articles will in that case have to be modified, as space is limited in newspapers, where one has often to be aggravatingly concise when one has a great deal to say. But I shall see. My plan is not yet definitely made. I had thought of commencing the articles this year in the *Figaro*, but I have had to alter that plan. The year of the Exhibition seemed particularly suitable for the publication, on account of the influx of visitors to Paris. But we have been strangely deluded with regard to matters of art. We have thought that the public would be interested in our literary discussions and in the divergence of our opinions, but we have very soon begun to see that people come to Paris to amuse themselves and to divert themselves at the picturesque fete of the Champ de Mars."

M. GUILLAUME DUBUFE, the well-known French artist, is finishing a series of illustrations for the definite edition of M. Emile Augier's plays.

[illegible] the [illegible] ... [illegible] the [illegible] Paris [illegible] from the [illegible] a cruiser [illegible] a method of [illegible] them. He [illegible] and very fast, [illegible] by the Prize [illegible] Commander [illegible] over to [illegible] for the [illegible] like a witch, and [illegible] the officer and crew in [illegible] good account of any [illegible] enough to come across. [illegible] can compare with this [illegible]

[illegible] sources come rum- [illegible] ought to be disquiet- [illegible] Russia is gradually aug- [illegible] the view that they [illegible] means for the rapid [illegible] Turkey. An attack [illegible] Russia has determined [illegible] a desperate attempt to [illegible] to the Sick Man has at [illegible] probably be the method [illegible] this the Turks, in the [illegible] have absolutely nothing; [illegible] of war that were acquired [illegible] Aziz, and are now rusting to [illegible] in the Bosphorus, would have [illegible] care of, a respectable navy. [illegible] annexed by the first Power that [illegible] hands on them. It will be our [illegible] that Power is not Russia.

[illegible] of insubordination seems to have [illegible] the *Broad Arrow*. Last week it was [illegible] severely on the action of the [illegible] at Woolwich in absenting [illegible] parade by way of protesting against [illegible] considered excessive work. This week we [illegible] of the Bridging Battalion of the Royal [illegible] having in a similar fashion, because they [illegible] themselves unjustly treated by their com- [illegible] in having to parade a second time in [illegible] for want of smartness. What the [illegible] to if this sort of thing con- [illegible] difficult to say, and that the two [illegible] should be the exponents of the new [illegible] dependence is especially deplorable.

[illegible] portion of the economy of the naval [illegible] important than the Steam Reserves; [illegible] more disgracefully neglected and mis- [illegible] the best and most energetic captain in the [illegible] appointed to Portsmouth, Chatham, or [illegible] with the intention within him of reform- [illegible] abuses he has heard of, and making a [illegible] with his new broom in the Augean stables [illegible] ere; but he soon discovers that he is utterly powerless against the solid officialism of Whitehall, which, without an effort, frustrates all his attempts at progress. At the end of his three years' period of service, he must acknowledge, as he looks back, that the improvements he has been able to introduce, the reforms he has contrived to bring about, are really only petty ones, and not of much account. It is strange that we English, to whom the efficiency of ships in reserve would seem to be a matter of greater moment than to most other nations, should be so far behind them in the care we take that these, our most valuable possessions, shall be well looked after and ready for sea in all respects at the shortest notice.

The strength of the Royal Artillery for the year 1889-90 has been fixed at 36,555 officers and men, with 10,990 horses and mules. The Royal Horse Artillery is fixed at 3,718, with 3,076 horses; the field batteries at 13,987, with 7,662 horses; the mountain division at 1,308, with 178 mules; the garrison batteries at 15,105; the coast brigade at 885; the Shoeburyness detachment at 120, with thirty horses; the staff of Native corps at twenty-seven; the district staff at 591, and 44 horses; and the permanent staff of artillery militia at 814. Of the Royal Horse, 1,913 officers and men are set down as the home establishment, and 1,805 as the Indian; of the field batteries 7,132 are for home and 6,885 for India; of the mountain divison 236 are for home, 184 for the colonies and Egypt, and 888 for India; and of the garrison batteries 7,242 for home, 4,676 for the colonies and Egypt, and 3,187 for India. The establishment of the artillery in India is fixed at 12,735, with 6,578 horses; that of the militia artillery at 18,461, exclusive of permanent staff; and of the volunteers at 46,993.

Great activity has prevailed all this summer in the dockyards of Odessa, Sebastopool, and Batoum and it now transpires (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) that orders have been issued by the Russian Admiralty to build a great many torpedo-boats and prepare a number of transports as quickly and as secretly as possible. The Russian newspapers are not allowed to publish anything about these additions to the navy, [illegible] accurate information as to the extent to which shipbuilding is being carried on is difficult to pro- [illegible] but trustworthy reports which have lately [illegible] the British and Turkish Governments, [illegible] ressed on both Governments the absolute [illegible] of guarding the Bosporus promptly against [illegible] rises. In the opinion of naval experts [illegible] was a short time ago almost defence- [illegible] d have lain at the mercy of any fleet [illegible] ddenly from Odessa. Even now it [illegible] time and no little money before [illegible] ironclads, which were allowed to be in- [illegible] to rot during ten years in the Golden Horn, can be made fit for service. In the meantime should any sudden attack be made on Constantinople from the Black Sea, Turkey will certainly require a naval ally, and one not unprepared.

I learn from Portsmouth that the people there are of opinion that when Captain Dale vacates the command of the Steam Reserve, he will certainly be succeeded by Captain R. D. King, at present flag-captain to Sir W. Dowell, in the Royal Adelaide, at Devonport. It may be so, but, recognising to the fullest extent the ability and qualifications of Captain King, it seems to me a mistake to appoint an officer to such an important post who must of necessity leave it just about the time when he has made himself acquainted with its undeniably arduous duties. Unless, indeed, he should be allowed to retain it after his promotion to Rear-Admiral; and there would be nothing more contrary to precedent in this than there is in Lord Walter Kerr continuing to hold office as private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, a billet that has always hitherto been considered as a *bonne bouche* for a post-captain.

The junior commander on the list, F. W. Inglefield, nephew of the popular admiral, and lately first lieutenant of the Alexandra, with the Duke of Edinburgh, with whom he also served in the Minotaur is, I am told, to be appointed very shortly to the Trafalgar. All who know him will wish him luck.

I hear much talk of a wonderful new smokeless powder, called "Cordite," of English origin, which is now being experimented with. It is manufactured in the shape of a cord of gutta-percha, and is apparently of the same consistency. It can be stored in water without detriment to its explosive powers, can be ignited by flame, and held in the hand till it is slowly and harmlessly consumed, and is much more destructive in its effects when exploded by detonation —the only way of doing it—than ordinary gunpowder. If it really possesses all these estimable qualities we shall doubtless hear more of it before long.

The Piemonte has completed her gun trials, and is on the point of starting for Italy, if, indeed, she has not already left. The trials were a complete and perfect success, and the ship is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable ever constructed for fighting purposes, though, like our own fast cruisers, she will probably prove too small for her work when she gets on active service. Her chief armament, that has just been tested, consists of six 6in. quick-firing Elswick guns, weighing 5 tons 15cwt. each, and six 4¾in. guns on the same principle, weighing 2 tons 1 cwt. each. The efficacy of these weapons has been proved beyond a doubt by the experiments carried out. The Piemonte is, in fact, able, in a given time, to discharge twice the weight of shot and shell that could be fired by the largest war vessel afloat, not excluding monster battleships five or six times her size. We certainly want a few Piemontes, combining high speed, as she does, with a protected steel deck from stem to stern, to take the place of such ships as the Pylades and Tourmaline, Caroline and Rapid.

MENTHODYNE relieves headache and neuralgic pains. Re, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW FROM ENGLAND

Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent. *Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:*

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.*

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13*th Feb.* 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; KEMP & Co., Ld and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay · BADHAM PILE & Co, Ld., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay' and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
THE SALT REGL COMPANY, LD.,
WORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.
AND AT 25, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—AHMUTY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIS. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Mozuffurpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co., Export Merchants, Mansell St., London.

SAD BUT TRUE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA. —Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilized country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy Street, New Cross Road, London, S.E.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. N.W.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1 8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, &C.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

Do not be induced to accept *any* other. ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

REGIST'D MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MK.

CAPSULED BOTTLES ONLY.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NE*

EVERY BOTTLE OF
PRODUCTION HAS TH
PERFORATED ON BOT

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE
THOMSO
GLOVE-FITT

EIGHT FIRST MEDALS.

C
The
Shap
APPR
whole
Over SIX
alrea

To be had of all Dealers through
W. S. THOMSON & CO., LT
MANUFACTUR
[illegible] is marked "THOMSO
and bears our [illegible] Crown.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFU
surpasses all others for its natural f
ESSENCE OF WHITE R
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG
STEPHANOTIS | OPOPA
and other well-known Perfumes ar
equalled for their delightful and la
odour.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers,
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

TRADE MARK.
G. & J.
W
Are Sold by respectable
throughout
Gained the First Prize at
Adelaide Exhibitions, and a
MANUFACTORY AND S
BIRMING

A BOON TO T
HEALTH, STRENGT
VIGOUR OF LIF
BY THE US

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

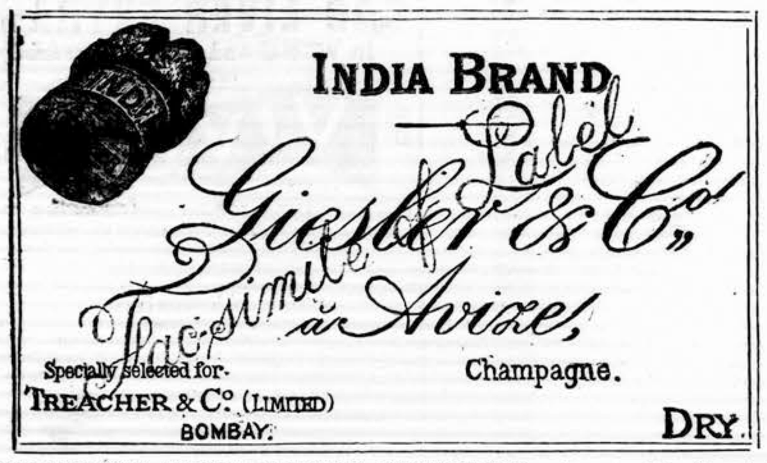
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bath Gate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

CHAMPAGNES.



INDIA BRAND

Giesler & Co.

à Avize,

Facsimile Label

Specially selected for

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED)

BOMBAY.

Champagne.

DRY.

GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CASH PRICES............................Quarts Rs. 57 0 PINTS Rs. 32 0

		Per dozen. Bottles.	Per Half Bottles.
PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY..	Rs.	55 0	30 0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	,,	65 0	37 0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	,,	65 0	36 0
ROEDERER'S RESERVE	,,	65 0	37 8
TREACHER'S CARTE BLANCHE	,,	52 0	29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

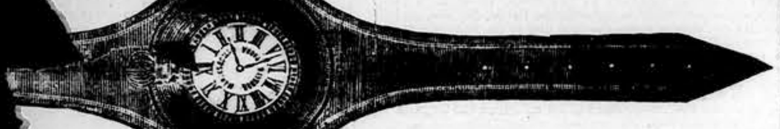
AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S

FILTERS

ST WATCHES.

ements are of the best make they cannot be warranted atisfactorily on account of the rough use they ar ennis Cricket, Polo, &c. The motion of the arm is too tee accurate results from inferior made Watches. The w have surpass anything we have yet offered to the Public s are lighter and more elegant in appearance.



se, with Strap	Rs.	22 8
se, with Strap	,,	42 8
se, with stout strap	,,	47 8
at gold Case, with strap	,,	57 8
8 Carat gold case, with strap	,,	97 8

RCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

UGHAN-JONES'

"C.I.G" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

ND MALT WHISKY

e Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Black Label, Very Old.

White ,, Special Reserve, Extra Old-

& CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

JAMESON", BOTTLED WHISKEY.

t Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

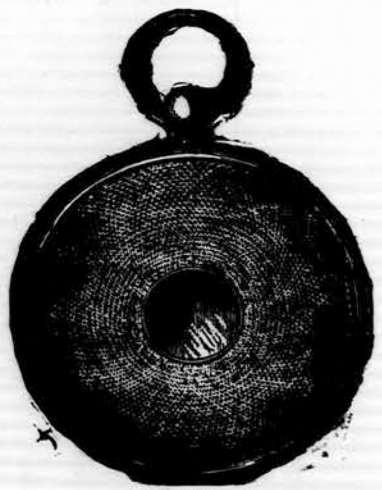
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE STANDARD LEVER WATCH.

JEWELLERS HAMILTON & Co. BOMBAY.



No. 67779.

Rs. 50, Cash.

Rs. 50, Cash.

A strong serviceable Silver Lever Watch, in Silver Hunting English Hall-marked Engineturned Case, Swiss ¾-plate movement of high quality, bold enamel sunk seconds dial, jewelled in 10 holes Wind and set hands at the back.

HAMILTON & CO., BOMBAY.

HENRY'S
GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.
TRADE
MARK.
HIPPACEA

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM
WIND-STROKE
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS
SPRUNG TENDONS
SORE THROAT
INFLUENZA

STIFFNESS
CUTS AND WOUNDS
BROKEN KNEES
CRACKED HEELS
OVER REACHES
ŒDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,

SWELLINGS GENERALLY
SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPAVINS
HEAT LUMPS
BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE TRAINER OF "BENDIGO" SAYS:—

7, BARROWS, LAMBOURNE, BERKS, 23rd September, 1887.

Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.

C. W. JOUSIFFE.

THE TRAINER OF "MERRY HAMPTON" SAYS:—

BEDFORD LODGE, NEWMARKET, 8th March, 1887.

I think "HIPPACEA" very good.

M. GURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS:—

STORK HOUSE, LAMBOURNE, BERKSHIRE, 24th September 1887.

SIR,—I have used "HIPPACEA" in my Stables, and find it most useful as a soothing and healing ointment for horses.

J. R. HUMPHREYS.

THE TRAINER OF "MARMORA" SAYS:—

ROWLAND LODGE, EPSOM, 19th June, 1887.

I feel quite certain, that your "HIPPACEA" assisted "MARMORA" very much with her weak knees, as she went with so much more freedom, and walked better.

T. MARTIN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY:—

ELLINGTON PARK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 26th July, 1887.

Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

S. E. SHIRLEY

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS:—

BRAUNFELS ON LAHN, PRUSSIA, 4th September, 1887.

I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

Kindly send me at once a tin of "HIPPACEA," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.

ALBERT SOLMS.

A MASTER OF HARRIERS SAYS:—

NEW HOUSE, SHADOXHORST, ASHFORD, KENT, 29th March, 1887.

Nearly twelve months' experince of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked heels, sore backs or wounds, sores, and skin diseases of every kind, "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy, both in the Stable and Kennel.

JOHN C. BUCKLAND.

THE ASIAN, DATED MAY 3RD, 1887, SAYS:—

"We have had Samples of 'HIPPACEA' forwarded to us; it claims to be a remedy, which will ac powerfully on the skin of the horse and other animals without blistering the parts; and to be efficacious in healing most ills that horse skin is heir to. We had not the opportunity of trying it on a horse, but its effect was marvellous on a puppy, which was suffering from distemper. MR. BOWDEN, of Thilum renown, is the Agent."

To be had of the undersigned, and of Chemists and General Dealers everywhere.

Beware of conterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature.

T. Henry

Wholesale Agents, Bombay:—Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co.,

No. 52, Custom House Road.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., LD.; COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.; KEMP & Co., LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; NATHOO MOOLJI & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; HURJI MOOLJI & Co.; BICKA CULLIANJI.—BHUSAWAL: L. P. SEQUIERA.—NAGPUR: J. J. VELLOZ.—SECUNDERABAD: C. A. PEARSON & Co.; CURSETJEE & Co.; S. J. NOBLE.

PRICE Rs. 2. 3. 6. 11. 20.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and, 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old)	as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL,"	*White Capsule*
The next best (5 Year Old)	as "OF GREAT AGE,"	*Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

FINE LEVER W

TO BE FOUND NOWHERE ELS

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.

The long experience practical Watchmake us to form a practical kno essential to this climate, the which have such disastrous ef ly made to withstand it.

We desire particular att quality as well as to the unrivall Watches we manufacture, whi the ever increasing number of ch quality of the materials employe as well as in the compact form and str ments, their accurate performance and

The cases are made of standard Silv cient substance to afford effective protection We do not manufacture for the Trade, and ca value and better goods. These Watches from the Manufacturer, you save the retailer dlemen's profit on your purchases.

No. 36a.—HUNTER STERLING SILVER WATCH, ¾ plate, Lever movement,

Key wind, 6 ruby holes, 11 ruby jewels, adjusted for variations of temperature and position ... ...

Chased and richly engraved case ... ...

Warranted 5 Years.

No. 4a.—The same, *Keyless*, 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels, compensation balance, adjusted ... ...

Chased and richly engraved case ... ...

Warranted 5 Years.

No. 12.—The same, *Keyless*, pure Nickle Silver case, *not plated*, 6 ruby holes, 11 ruby jewels, adjusted ... ...

Jewelled in 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels ... ...

No. 21.—"Guards" Watches, the Strongest in India ... ...

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

Bombay:
15, Hornby Road.

Calcutta:
2, Chowringhee.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Application.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.

Cookery Books can he had at the office of this paper.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

We have received a large Consignment of Hunting Saddles, with Buck Skin Seat, from .....Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50.

Curb Bridles, complete with Bits......Rs. 14 0

Pelham Bridle with Bit ....Rs. 9 8

A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.

Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when a delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

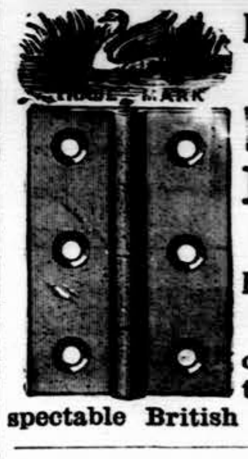
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay. Cooper Maden & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Spreechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM.

Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

For WEAK NERVES

C. B. HARNESS

ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT

is guaranteed

Mr. C. B. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

Advice by letter free of charge.

For TORPID LIVER

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.